The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3165. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important and Exciting Intelligence.

The Success of the Great Expedition.

Particulars of the Attack on the Forts at Port Royal Entrance.

Commodore Tatnall's Mosquito Fleet Scattered.

Daring Passage of National Vessels Through the Hottest of the Fire.

The Savannah, Beaufort and Charleston Inlets Blockaded.

The National Forces Landing on Port Royal.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

Four Hundred Rebels Killed and One Thousand Taken Prisoners, Including Two Generals.

Particulars of the Massacre at Guyandotte.

The Union Men in East Tennessee at Work.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS FROM THE REBELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The *Inquirer* has the following from Fortress Monroe, derived from rebel sources:

In anticipation of the arrival of the great expedition, the rebels have been engaged in erecting batteries upon a point at Hilton's Head, and opposite the neck of land. The principal fortification on Hilton's Head was denominated "Fort Walker," and situated on low land, and partially concealed by trees and underbrush. Adjoining it were other batteries of smaller size, but so constructed as to prove a formidable bar to the entrance of vessels. Fort Beaufort was of considerable importance, having been mounted with heavy guns. The garrisons are supposed to have been South Carolina regiments, assisted by additional regiments which were sent from Richmond.

The batteries at Bay Point, opposite Hilton's Head, were equally as formidable. Inside of Port Royal entrance, and behind the batteries, lay the fleet of Commodore TATNALL, which consisted only of small vessels, carrying a few heavy guns, but principally light ones. Tugs constituted a great portion of the fleet. Many of these remained outside the mouth of the entrance until the arrival of our fleet, when they formed in miniature line of battle in the position already stated,—behind the guns of their own forts, and across the entrance.

On the morning of Thursday last the United States fleet, consisting of forty-two vessels, headed by the flag-ship, approached the mouth of Port Royal entrance. This was at half past 9 o'clock. Several of the transports remained off the coast. The approach of the great fleet created a great stir in the rebel batteries. Upon arriving at a suitable position, the guns of the fleet opened a continuous fire upon Forts Walker and Beauregard, as well as those upon Bay Point. Under cover of this fire an effort was made to run the gauntlet of the batteries, the result of which was eminently satisfactory.

A number of the vessels passed through the shot and shell from the shore batteries with very trifling injuries. At least fifteen of them succeeded in passing up the entrance beyond the reach of the land batteries.

As the Union fleet sailed up, the Musquito fleet of Commodore TATNALL opened fire, but seeing the impossibility of making any resistance, soon dispersed, and some were forced to run on shore, while others were driven up the inlets, almost out of sight.

Commodore TATNALL went on shore with his men to assist in working the batteries and to use them against the vessels of the Union fleet, which were endeavoring to follow the advance Union force.

It must not be imagined, however, that the passage of the fleet through the channel was the work of a moment. It was not accomplished until the firing had continued from 9½ o'clock in the morning to nearly 5 o'clock in the evening. During the fight, one of the Union gunboats is believed to have been burned and three steamers disabled.

It is acknowledged by the enemy that they had twenty men killed in Fort Walker; but it is impossible to state what their loss was at the other batteries, although very doubtless great, as our fire is mentioned as having been very effective, the guns being well aimed and of heavy calibre.

No sooner did our vessels go past the batteries at Port Royal entrance, and slide into what is termed Broad River, than they made for the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston. These they immediately blockaded, although not in time to prevent the escape of some small rebel vessels.

Not one of the National vessels was sunk, and the only one believed to have been destroyed by the fire was the gunboat referred to above. The burning of this is described as being a grand spectacle, the guns going off as the flames reached them, and throwing the shell far into the woods on shore. The crew are said to have passed through a murderous fire to another vessel, but they escaped with very little, if any, loss.

The Union vessels acted under special instructions in at once blockading the inlets which lead to most important points, and which afforded loop-holes of escape to the enemy. While a portion of the fleet, however, entered upon this duty, four ships made at once for Beaufort, and at 3 o'clock on Thursday these vessels were in sight of the town.

A dispatch dated Beaufort, Nov. 7, to the Charleston *Mercury*, says that at the time designated the Union forces were preparing to effect a landing, evidently with the design of throwing up intrenchments and attacking the town.

We have no means of knowing the exact loss of the Union forces, but the rebels confess that their own firing was very bad, and their artillerymen badly in want of practice. They declare, moreover, that the guns in the forts were not properly mounted.

When Com. TATNALL went to assist the men in the forts, he found that many of their cannon were actually dismounted by their own rebound. To this fault the rebel journals attribute their defeat, and loudly call upon the Confederate Government to find out where the blame rests.

A telegraphic dispatch which left Richmond on Saturday last, stated that there was nothing particularly important on the Southern coast. It is evident from this that the rebel Government has prohibited any further information from coming north of Richmond, and this course implies that they have suffered a heavy defeat.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 8th inst., after summing up the result, says:

"In the promiscuous chase the Yankees seem to have driven Commodore TATNALL'S mosquito fleet up the creeks leading to Savannah, and cut off all water communication with Charleston by hermetically sealing Skulk Creek. Although the Yankees have effected as yet no landing, it is certain that they have made some progress, and it behoves us immediately to send such reinforcements as may be needed to checkmate any movements they may make towards gaining even the smallest foothold upon our soil. If the invaders can take Charleston with 25,000 men, let them have it, as we would be unworthy to possess it, and it will be a fit memorial—laid in ashes—of our own Southern imbecility."

The following is a special dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury*:

HENDERSONVILLE, Nov. 7—9 P. M.

The practice of our artillerists at Hilton's Head has been very bad, hence the successful passing of seven of the enemy's men-of-war. Their transports are still outside. The loss on our side thus far has been very slight, and the troops are in good heart. The firing of the Yankee war vessels was very accurate. Hilton's Head and Bay Point, as at first reported, received the brunt of the attack. Our failure to sink any of the vessels which passed our batteries is owing to the poor practice of the artillerists.

The enemy's ships, which have passed our batteries, can be distinctly seen from Beaufort. Forts Walker and Beauregard are still firing.

The enemy has lost one gunboat, which was burned. Shells can be seen from here bursting in the woods.

Our lines of communication are completely cut off, unless more troops are sent here with artillery and cavalry.

Four ships are now in sight over the land and up as far as Skulk Creek.

There is reason to believe that the enemy are now making preparations to land a large force at Hilton Head, either to-night or to-morrow morning.

DISPATCH FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 11, } *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12. }

There is no intelligence as yet from the great fleet.

A flag of truce brought down to-day the crew of the French corvette *Pronna*, wrecked last Tuesday night near Ocracoke Inlet, N. C. She had no pilot and went ashore during heavy weather. The crew, 100 in number, were all saved and reached Norfolk *via* Charleston. They also bring the report of two rebel batteries having been taken by our troops, but nothing more.

Four fishermen who came in from across James River last night also give the same report as the five deserters yesterday from Yorktown, namely, that our troops have taken Charleston.

The *Dawn* arrived to-day from Washington, having successfully run the blockade. Thirty-two shots were fired at her

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 11, } *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12. }

The officers and men of the French corvette *Pronna* came by a flag of truce from Norfolk to-day, but communicated little information. The rebels rescued them, and got the *Pronna's* guns.

The taking of the Beaufort batteries is confirmed.

Contrary to expectation, no boat has arrived from the fleet, which fact is considered remarkable.

The gunboat *Dawn* has arrived down the Potomac, having run the blockade. She was fired upon by a new battery opposite Maryland Point, but was not hit.

NEWS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Old Point boat brings but little news.

Another flag of truce sent from Norfolk yesterday, brought down reports that after the capture of the batteries, the rebels fell back to Beaufort, where a most desperate struggle took place.

There was terrible excitement at Norfolk.

The crew of the French war-vessel *Pronna* had reached Norfolk, and were sent down by a flag of truce.

The following additional particulars are from the Charleston *Mercury* of Friday, the 8th.

It says that the fleet appeared off the mouth of Broad River, between 9 and 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and under the cover of a heavy fire of seven (one account says fifteen) steamers, the whole fleet passed the batteries at Hilton's Head and Bay Point into Broad River, out of the range of the batteries.

One account says one of the Federal vessels was crippled, but another account makes no mention of any disaster.

The rebels report their loss in the batteries as slight.

The steamers closed up the mouths of all the creeks, cutting off communication with Beaufort, and drove Commodore TATNALL'S Mosquito Fleet towards Savannah.

A dispatch from Hendersonville, Nov. 7, 9 P M., attributes bad success of the rebels to the bad practice of their artillerists, and says that they failed to sink any vessel in passing the batteries.

NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The substance of accounts published in the Norfolk *Day-Book* has been received here, containing important particulars in regard to the movements of the great fleet.

One report says that forty-two vessels made their appearance off Port Royal.

One dispatch says that fifteen, and another that seven vessels ran in and passed the rebel batteries at Hilton Head and Island Point.

Another dispatch says that one gunboat had been burnt, and that the fleet had succeeded in blocking up all water communication with Beaufort.

The rebels say that all the guns in their batteries at Hilton Head and Island Point were dismounted. The Charleston *Mercury* says that these guns were dismounted by their own recoil—rather a remarkable statement.

The latest dispatch is dated Thursday evening, Nov. 7, 5 P. M. It says that five Federal vessels are now in sight of Beaufort, and that an attack is expected to-night.

The dispatches in the Norfolk *Day Book* were mostly from Charleston.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN PAPERS.

A copy of the Norfolk *Day Book*, of Nov. 11, which has fallen into good hands, has the following items in relation to the Fleet, taken from the Charleston *Mercury*, of Friday, Nov. 8: Forty-two vessels appeared before the batteries at the entrance of Broad River between 9 and 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Under cover of a tremendous fire, seven steamers (one account says fifteen) passed the batteries, and gained a point out of range of the guns at Bay Point and Hilton Head. One gunboat was burned and several steamers crippled. Twelve men wounded in the batteries The steamers once passed closed the creeks running into Broad River, driving up the streams Commodore TATNALL'S "Mosquito Fleet" towards Savannah, and cutting off water communication with Charleston. The forces had not landed.

Another dispatch dated Hendersonville, Nov. 7, 9 P. M., says: "The practice of the Confederate artillerists was bad, while the firing of the Yankee vessels was very accurate." This dispatch says "they failed to sink any vessels passing the batteries."

Still another dispatch, dated Beaufort, Nov. 7, 5 P. M., says: "Four ships are seen near Beaufort, cutting off all lines of communication. It is supposed a landing would be made that night or the next morning."

From the editorial we infer that the batteries were disabled, for it is stated that the guns were dismounted; and as the recoil was given as the cause, the editor thinks some one was greatly to blame for mounting guns in such a manner as to permit the recoil so to affect them, and thinks it strange that batteries containing from thirty to thirty-six guns should all be so easily dismounted.

From the same paper we gather the following telegraphic items:

Several bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad have recently been fired and burned, as well as the wires of the telegraph cut. It was supposed to be a general design to cut off communications of all kinds.

The papers of South Carolina regret having the theatre of the war removed from the Potomac to that State, but accepting the necessity, they call upon the people of the State to rally and drive the invaders out.

In many parts of the country provisions were very high. In Jackson, Miss., bacon was 30c. a pound.

The Confederate steamer *Winslow*, formerly the *Coffee*, was wrecked off Ocracoke Inlet; the crew escaping.

NEWS BY WAY OF PORTLAND, ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The bark *C. B. Hamilton*, Capt. CHASE, arrived at this port yesterday, and reports as follows: Off Charleston on the 2d inst. passed eight war and transport steamers and eight sailing vessels, including the *Great Republic*. The steamers were heading westward and the sailing vessels were lying to with their heads to the southward The same day passed a disabled steamer with a steamer lying by and firing at her—supposed that the latter was trying to sink the former, as she was in the track of homeward bound vessels—[Probably the *Governor*.—REP.] Capt. CHASE thinks the fleet must have had fine weather for landing on Monday.

REPORTED BURNING OF THE NORFOLK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Norfolk Custom-house is reported to have been burnt on Sunday night, with a large amount of stores.

The bark *Seraphim*, of Baltimore, from Rio with a cargo of coffee, was wrecked on Cape Henry. All hands were saved. The cargo fell into the hands of the rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 11.

The Custom-house at Norfolk was burned this morning. There is a rumor, which lacks confirmation, that the troops there mutinied and fired the town

THE LOSS OF THE FRENCH WAR STEAMER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

It appears that the accounts of the wreck of the French war-steamer were not correctly stated yesterday. Her name was the *Pomona*. She was a six-gun steamer. Her crew, about one hundred in number, were not permitted to hold any communication with the people whatever, though the officers were allowed to mingle with them to some extent.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent must be in error about the crew of the *Pomona* having come *vid* Charleston. The officers had heard of the taking of the forts at Port Royal, but appear to have very little other information. All the crew came passengers by the Old Point boat, and go North this morning.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

We learn the following particulars in reference to the wreck of the French corvette: "Seeing her dangerous position, a small boat, with an offer of assistance, was sent from the steamer *Albatross*, which was off Cape Hatteras, but assistance was refused." It is now stated that the French officers complain of not having been properly treated, and refused civilties, which were tendered them at Old Point.

It appears that the wreck was blown up to prevent the arms and ammunition from falling into the hands of the belligerents on either side. These reports are given as received, having had no opportunity to vouch for their correctness.

OUR DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The indications are that the Administration will act with promptness in maintaining whatever successes the expedition may have already achieved in the neighborhood of Beaufort. As at the commencement of the preparation, a studied silence was observed in official quarters, so now there is apparently no disposition to speak of the present or prospective movements in that connection.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.

The following army order was issued to-day from the Adjutant General's office:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 97.—The following Departments are formed from the present Departments of the West, Cumberland and Ohio:

1. The Department of New-Mexico—to consist of the Territory of New-Mexico—to be commanded by Col. E. R. S. CANBY, U. S. A.

2. The Department of Kansas—to include the State of Kansas, the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah—to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. HUNTER; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

3. The Department of the Missouri—to include the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and that portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River—to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. H. HALLECK, U. S. A.

4. The Department of the Ohio—to consist of the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, that portion of Kentucky east of the Cumberland River, and the State of Tennessee—to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. D. C. BUELL; headquarters at Louisville.

5. The Department of Western Virginia—to consist of that portion of Virginia included in the old Department of the Ohio—to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. A. By order,

JULIUS P. GARESCHE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

Capt. MCKEEVER, the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the West, arrived in the city to-day, and was immediately ordered to report himself under arrest. It is understood that his arrest was based upon an order from Gen. CURTIS at St. Louis.

AN IMPORTANT FORAGING EXPEDITION.

At 4 o'clock this morning, Gen. HEINTZELMAN'S Division marched from their quarters towards the Occoquan as far as Pohick Church, a distance of sixteen miles, on a foraging expedition. After halting, scouts were thrown out in all directions, but they discovered no signs of the enemy's pickets, though 400 of the rebel cavalry had been there the day before. After remaining several hours, they returned to Fort Lyon, bringing with them a large quantity of forage.

A BALLOON ASCENSION.

Last night, Mr. LOWE and Gen. SICKLES made a balloon ascension from near Quantico Creek, and remained up for some time. The balloon was wafted almost directly over some of the rebel camps, and they had an excellent opportunity, by means of the camp fires visible, to determine the position of the enemy. The fires were lighted from Occoquan, and they continued down along the line of the road to the vicinity of Dumfries. They were also visible along the two roads as far back as Brentsville. There is no doubt of the rebels being present in strong force, and that they have not fallen back as has been alleged by some of the correspondence from this city.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The *Cœur de Lion* has returned to the Navy-yard from the flotilla, and reports that affairs are unchanged down the river.

The Confederate steamer *George Page* still harbors in Quantico Creek, and may be seen from Budd's Ferry.

Three schooners ran the blockade in open day yesterday. They came abreast the rebel batteries about 11 o'clock in the morning, when fire was opened upon them. They sailed slowly up the Swash Channel by the Maryland shore, and, although forty-three rounds were fired at them, they all three escaped untouched. Most of the shells fired were apparently from rifle-guns, and struck on the Maryland shore.

MOVEMENTS OF REBELS.

Two thousand rebels arrived near Accotink, yesterday, from the main body of their army.

CANNOT PASS THE LINES.

The Secretary of State to-day issued the following order:

Circumstances which have recently occurred render it necessary to repeat a previous regulation, that no person, whether a citizen or a foreigner, will be allowed to pass the lines of the United States Army, in any direction, without a passport signed or countersigned by the Secretary of State, and if any person shall attempt so to pass, he will be liable to arrest and detention by military authority.

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

It has been further ascertained, on application at the State Department to-day, that such passes will only be granted to persons up on business for the Government of the United States.

GOOD ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The official advices from Europe, just received, show a strengthening of the belief in the restoration of the Union and increased confidence that the Administration will be able to reëstablish its authority, and especially gratifying in these respects is the news from England.

CLOTHING FOR THE ARMY.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has invited proposals, to be received by the United States Quartermaster at Philadelphia, until noon of the 15th inst., for furnishing cloths for army clothing. Each proposal must be accompanied by samples. Light or dark blue cloth is preferred, and light gray will not be considered. This looks to the reclothing of an army of from 400,000 to 500,000 men, thus affording encouragement to manufacturers, and necessarily involving an expenditure of millions of dollars.

CLOTHING FOR THE PRISONERS.

Gen. WOOL has been instructed to communicate with the proper Confederate authorities, under a flag of truce, in reference to facilities for supplying the prisoners in their custody with clothing and other necessaries.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

There is still a prospect of a general exchange of prisoners, although there is as yet no definite arrangement on the subject.

ALL QUIET UP THE RIVER.

A letter received to-day from Darnestown reports all quiet on the Upper Potomac.

A PERMANENT COURT-MARTIAL.

The General Court-martial, of which Maj. ATTERBURY, of the New-York Ninth, is President and Capt. COLLINS, of the Zouaves d'Afrique, is Judge Advocate, has been made a permanent Court for the Division, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Several capital cases will be tried immediately, among which are two for murder.

TROOPS FROM OHIO.

Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, is in the city, conferring with the Government to hasten the equipment and forwarding of the troops from that State, and in reference to the fortification of the lake coast. It is said, also, that he feels dissatisfied that Ohio has not had a sufficient number of the Brigadier-Generals appointed under the recent act of Congress.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

In view of the increased demands upon his time in the preparation of his annual Message, the President requests that visitors will not call upon him except between the hours of 10 and 12 each day.

COL. RANKIN IN THE CITY.

Col. RANKIN, of Canada, who has raised a regiment of cavalry for the United States service, is in the city.

A MILITARY MARRIAGE.

To-night Lieut. WHEATON, U. S. A., and now Colonel of the Second Rhode Island Volunteers, was married to Miss EMMA MASON, daughter of the late Gen. MASON, of the army, and stepdaughter of Gen. BUEL. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Gen. BUEL. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, and many other officers of the army and distinguished citizens, were present.

NO TRADING WITH THE SOUTH.

As I intimated last night, there is no foundation for the statement of a cotemporary that licenses have been granted to citizens to trade with loyal citizens in the rebel States. Whenever a stand shall be made in a rebel State, trade and commerce will be resumed as it now is in Virginia within our lines. That trade will be open to all citizens alike.

A GARIBALDIAN.

Lieut. ALEXANDER MOORE, an American citizen, but of English birth, and who was an aid-de-camp of Gen. AVEZANNA, and was with GARIBALDI throughout the campaign in Sicily and Naples, is now in the city, on a leave of absence from the Italian army, to offer his services to the Government. He brings the highest testimonials. The three other Americans who fought with him in GARIBALDI'S army are now with the rebels. One, Capt. CHARLES CARROLL HICKS, is Colonel of a Georgia Regiment; Capt. VAN BENTHUYSEN, of Mississippi, is commanding a company of rebels, and Major BOB WHEAT, of fillibuster notoriety, and who was so badly wounded at Bull Run, has been recently made a Colonel by the rebel Government.

SECURITIES IN THE NORTH OWNED BY SOUTHERN MEN.

RICHARD LATHERS, of New-York, is in the City endeavoring to influence the Administration not to confiscate the securities and money owned by Southern men, which are invested or deposited in the North. He urges that in many cases, to his own knowledge, they are owned by loyal citizens who sent their money North to avoid having it seized by the rebel Government, and who to-day would welcome our troops, were they to come in sufficient strength to guarantee their safety in the utterance of loyal sentiments.

THE ELECTION IN DIXIE.

From general statements made in recently intercepted correspondence, the Government has learned that the election in the rebel States for President and Vice-President created little or no excitement—that the vote was unusually small, and not at all singularly, unanimous. Nobody was anxious to take the elephant of the rebel Presidency, and DAVIS was compelled to hold on to him.

COL. MILES.

I am informed upon good authority that Col. MILES will not again be assigned to a command. The findings of the Court of Inquiry present too strong a case of a reckless disregard of duty in him to justify his again being placed in so responsible a position as he held at Bull Run.

COMMANDER SCOTT.

The evidence against Commander GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT, before the Court of Inquiry, was concluded yesterday. That for the defence will be taken up to-day.

THE PRICE OF FORAGE.

Owing to the constant drain upon the supply of forage in the Middle States, prices have considerably advanced. Qnartermaster VAN VLIET is now making arrangements to open the granaries of the West, to get the needed supplies for this Department.

DEATH OF COL. JACKSON.

Col. WM. JACKSON, of the Eighteenth Volunteers, died, last night, of hemorrhage of the lungs. His remains were brought to the city, to-day, accompanied by the regiment, and were forwarded to Albany by a suitable escort.

A STEAM FERRY-BOAT.

A. W. MARKLEY, of New-Jersey, has made a contract with the Government to establish a steam ferry-boat, of the same build, and to be carried on in the same manner as the ferry-boats of New-York, to be used on the Potomac between Georgetown and Arlington Heights. This is a much-needed improvement, and will much facilitate the crossing of troops and supplies, which has hitherto been done by means of the rope ferry-boats.

SOLDIERS ARRESTED FOR DEPREDATIONS.

Nearly a score of privates, principally German, four from the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, were arrested yesterday by some of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, for breaking into a private house back of Fort Corcoran.

THE MACHINERY OF THE PENSACOLA.

The machinery of the new steamer *Pensacola* was tested to-day. It worked satisfactorily.

A FLAG PRESENTATION.

A handsome flag was yesterday afternoon presented to Company G, of BERDAN'S Sharpshooters, by citizens of Albany, N. Y. It was received on behalf of the company by Lieut.-Col. MEARS.

THE CAVALRY.

Each division of the army is now fully supplied with cavalry.

A CONSULSHIP DECLINED.

Maj. SPARKS, of Baltimore, has declined the Consulship to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

THE COLLECTION OF SOUTHERN DEBTS.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A letter from Provost-Judge PRESSE, of Alexandria, appears in this afternoon's *Advertiser*, in which he says if the Government will allow him to follow out his course, he will undertake to collect one-third of the $150,000,000 due us from the South without doing injustice in a single instance.

GREAT VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Generals Williams and Howes Defeated by Gen. Nelson.

A BRILLIANT PIECE OF STRATEGY.

Four Hundred Rebels Killed and a Thousand Taken Prisoners.

THE TWO REBEL GENERALS CAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Gen. NELSON met the rebels, under Gen. WILLIAMS, at Piketon, Pike County, Ky., on Friday last, and gained a glorious victory.

Col. LUKE MOORE attacked the rebels in the rear with 3,800 men, while Col. HARRIS, of the Second Ohio Regiment, with 600 men, attacked them in the front, Col. HARRIS falling back and Col. MOORE pressing forward, until the enemy were brought into the midst of Gen. NELSON'S Brigade, when our forces pressed them on all sides, killing four hundred of them and taking a thousand prisoners. The balance scattered in all directions. The Federal loss is small.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A courier from Gen. NELSON'S Brigade, with dispatches for Gen. THOMAS, reports that the fighting at Piketon lasted two days. The rebels lost 400 killed and 1,000 prisoners.

COMPLETENESS OF THE VICTORY.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The battle at Piketon lasted Friday and Saturday, and the victory was complete.

Gens. WILLIAMS and HOWES are among the prisoners.

OFFICIAL NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARMENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following dispatch was received to-day by the War Department:

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 12.

A courier with dispatches to Gen. THOMAS, reports that after two days' fighting, the rebels lost four hundred killed and two thousand prisoners. The National loss is small.

Gen. WILLIAMS and Gen. HOWE were both captured in the battle by Gen. NELSON. This is reliable.

The Gen. NELSON, who commands the loyal forces in Kentucky, is Lieut. WM. NELSON, of the navy. He entered the naval service in 1841 from Kentucky, and has always been regarded as a gallant officer. At the instance of his friends, and because of the confidence reposed by the President in his skill as a commander, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He has been for the past three months doing an excellent service by distributing arms among the loyal citizens of his native State. He established the first Union camp in Kentucky—known as Camp Dick Robinson—when many undoubtedly loyal men of that State opposed it as impolitic.

THE REBEL COMMANDER.

Gen. WILLIAMS, the rebel commander, who has just been defeated by Gen. NELSON, was originally by profession a lawyer. In 1846 he raised an independent company and went to Mexico. His first service was upon the line of the Rio Grande. When a large portion of Gen. TAYLOR'S troops were transferred to Gen. SCOTT'S line of operations, his company went with them. It participated gallantly in the battle of Cerro Gordo. Its term of service expired immediately afterwards, and he returned home.

Having taken an active part in politics as an Old Line Whig, and having achieved some military reputation, he was regarded as a most promising young man. But having failed several times to secure the Whig nomination for Congress in his district, he became embittered, and was ripe for any project which promised him a prospect of personal elevation. Hence, when this war began, he embraced extreme Southern views, and began to raise men for the Confederate service. At first a Colonel, he has, since JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE ran away from Prestonburgh, become acting Brigadier-General of the rebel camp at that point.

In person he is full six feet high, of strong physical powers and strong animal appetites. His age is beyond forty. In early life he was excessively vain of his personal appearance. His intellect is not of a high order. Therefore there is not much to be dreaded by the Union forces, either from his strategic qualities or his force of character. He is simply a fine animal, full of physical courage. His father, a man of fine intellect and character, and of great age, is a devoted Union man.

IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The Union Men Burning Railroad Bridges and Cutting Telegraph Wires.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The *Inquirer's* special dispatch from Fortress Monroe says:

"The Union men of East Tennessee have burned numbers of railroad bridges and telegraph wires to prevent the transportation of troops. One bridge of 200 feet span was destroyed on Saturday morning last on the East Tennessee Railroad.

Four structures on the line north of Knoxville were entirely destroyed.

A very heavy wooden bridge at Charleston, Bradley County, Tennessee, was destroyed on the evening of Friday last. Charleston is 75 miles southwest of Knoxville, and contains 200 inhabitants.

This action of the Union men will convince the Government that East Tennessee will redeem herself if an opportunity offers.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

In the Charleston *Mercury* accounts are given from East Tennessee showing indicatians that the Union men there are moving. They are accused of cutting down the telegraph wires and burning bridges to thwart the movements of the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The statements contained in late Charleston and Norfolk papers, to the effect that the loyal citizens of East Tennessee have torn up the railroad track and destroyed the telegraphic wires between Knoxville and the Virginia line, finds a ready credence with citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee in Washington, and is believed by the Administration. It is thought that the indictment and arrest of Parson BROWNLOW for treason by the rebel authorities has been the cause of the uprising, and that the successful landing of our forces in the Southeast has given them confidence to make this important demonstration. By it, if the news be true, all communication between Tennessee and Virginia is cut off.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.*]

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The Heavy Exports of the Current Year—Breadstuffs Going to Europe—Something to Encourage—The Tariff Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 8, 1861.

The extraordinary amount of our exports during the current year, presents one of the most encouraging features of the times; and the fact that this great increase in the foreign trade occurs at a period of war, civil discord, and general derangement of industrial pursuits, renders it the more remarkable, and suggests, if it will not warrant, the idea of a providential interposition in behalf of the Union. It may not be inappropriate to draw the attention of the general reader to the export statistics which have recently appeared in your commercial columns, in order to point a moral for the guidance of public opinion, and to indicate what sort of legislation is demanded by the crisis through which we are passing. The following is a statement of the exports from New-York of certain articles for the first ten months of three successive years, ending with the 1st instant:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Cut meats, lbs.	5,165,529	14,130,309	42,200,775
Butter, lbs.	2,258,914	8,068,779	15,671,115
Cheese, lbs.	6,512,569	18,713,810	26,564,971
Lard, lbs.	9,120,296	15,912,034	37,404,551
Tallow, lbs.	2,241,439	10,933,571	20,134,451
Totals	25,298,747	67,758,503	141,975,863

The increase, as is apparent, is nearly sixfold in two years, and above twofold in one year. But the enormous progression of improvement is not confined to the trade in these articles. The following is a statement of the exports of breadstuffs from New-York during the last ten months, commencing with Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	2,170,322	2,756,220	3,611,845
Corn Meal, bbls.	67,633	97,386	78,963
Wheat, bush.	1,806,258	11,501,264	20,113,170
Rye, bush.	209,163	174,501	523,142
Oats, bush.	2,718,247	3,543,122	3,165,966
Barley, bush.	751,684	809,186	1,084,835
Corn, bush.	2,281,391	10,345,319	16,514,999

Reducing the flour and corn meal to bushels, and the aggregates are, for the year 1859, 19,971,518 bushels; for the year 1860, 40,641,422 bushels, and for the year 1861, 59,856,152 bushels. The increase in the export of breadstuffs during two years is therefore three hundred per cent., and upon the last year it is about fifty per cent.

The increase in the aggregate value of exports is not less remarkable than that of the articles abovenamed. The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 5, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,280,549	$1,743,495	$3,332,052
Previously reported	55,058,086	79,675,122	107,955,531
Since January 1	$56,338,635	$81,418,617	$111,287,583

This large export of domestic products from a single port, during a period of civil war, is most remarkable, and perhaps the history of the world could not furnish a parallel to it. Hitherto cotton has formed the basis of our foreign trade, but this enormous increase in the export of the necessaries of life shows that we are no longer dependent upon that article; and it is highly probable that a very few years will serve to dethrone the Southern King, and to set up in his place a Republic composed of articles still more essential to the welfare of mankind.

But it is obviously the interest of the country to encourage this export of breadstuffs and provisions, by the adoption of a liberal commercial policy. In the "piping times of peace" it may do very well to encourage domestic manufactures, at the expense of foreign commerce, but at a time like the present, when we are suffering the throes of a National convulsion which threatens to rend the State asunder, we cannot afford to follow out speculative theories as to the relative importance of encouraging particular branches of industry by protective laws. What the country now needs is money to carry on the war, employment at home for the people not actively engaged in it, and the sympathy of foreign nations. All these advantages are to be secured by a liberal commercial policy, which, by encouraging imports, will increase the amount of revenue, remove the prejudices engendered by the untimely Morrill Tariff, and enable our foreign customers to buy a still larger proportion of our cereals, and other articles of Northern and Middle State production.

It is a well understood principle in political economy that a high rate of duties upon foreign imports, no less than a low one, will not raise the greatest amount of revenue. In the one case the effect is to check, and in some degree prohibit importations, and thus the very end which should always be had in view, the raising of the revenue, is defeated. In the other case, the duty may be fixed at a rate per cent. so low as to bring but little money into the Treasury. There is a medium between these two extremes, known as the revenue standard, which imposes no tax upon any article heavy enough to seriously impede its importation, yet which will bring into the Treasury a considerable per cent. upon its value. It is not difficult to ascertain this standard of taxation by consulting the producers, importers, and dealers in the several articles of commerce. It can be precisely known, for instance, how much cheaper a given article can be produced in a foreign country than in this, and the "revenue standard" would impose a duty just equal to the difference. The effect of this tax upon the foreign article would be to give incidental protection to the home production, by putting the native on a footing of equality with the foreigner, without destroying the trade of the latter. To go beyond this point, and to make the duty higher than the difference in the cost of production in the two countries, is to create a monopoly in the home-made article, at the double cost of the public treasury and the private pockets of the consumers. On the other hand, if we fail to impose a duty equal to the difference in the cost of production, we give the monopoly to the foreigner, and sacrifice the legitimate amount of revenue obtainable from that source, while we perpetuate the state of dependence upon the foreigner for the article.

But without any reference to the old controversy upon this subject, it would seem to be our obvious policy, in a time of war, to impose taxes upon foreign importations with sole reference to revenue. The Southern rebellion has cut off the great market for Northern manufactures, so that there is no temptation at present, to depart from the straightforward course of levying duties for the sake of revenue, and not for the sake of protection.

It is well understood that the Morrill tariff has done more to sour the English mind against this country, and to make it indifferent to our success, if not a sympathizer with the insurgents, than the loss of the cotton supply itself. Here, then, is an incidental argument in favor of adjusting our commercial policy to the demands of the Treasury, which should never be lost sight of. It will never do to lower our crest to the foreigner in consequence of the internal difficulties which beset us; but there can be no sacrifice of National dignity in the effort to conciliate our neighbors, and thereby to secure their cordial sympathy in place of their indifference or hatred. We should insist upon all the rights of a great nation, and abate not a hair's breadth from our foreign policy, but there can be no humiliation in the abandonment of a narrow commercial policy, which has more the air of churlish exclusiveness and self-sufficiency than National independence and dignity.

OBSERVER.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The True and False Issues of the Rebellion—Letter from a Southerner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If there is any circumstance which warrants a breach of confidence in private correspondence, it is when the revelation will nerve the arm and embolden the heart of a people who are unselfishly devoting fortune and life to rescue from the hands of an unscrupulous rebellion a Government which has showered down such blessings on its citizens as our glorious old Union. The following extract from a private and familiar letter is from the pen of a Maryland gentleman not unknown to fame in the scientific and literary world, whose sentiments as truly represent, and whose pen as vigorously illustrates the patriotism of Young America in his native State as do the recent letters of that venerable statesman and high-toned patriot REVERDY JOHNSON represent Maryland gentlemen of the old school, "one blast of whose bugle-horn were worth a thousand men." Born under the shadow of the "peculiar institution," and educated with a bias as strongly Southern as we might, and perhaps *ought* to expect in one loyal to his birthright, his heart has yet ever beat *true to his native State, true to the South, and true to the Union.* How true, and how truly appreciative of the comparative value of institutions and principles, may be best learned from the noble sentiments and ready sacrifices expressed in the extract itself. The writer says:

"We have just passed through our State election and the result will show whether Maryland is true to the Union or no. Tremendous majorities have been rolled up in our Northwestern counties, and Baltimore City has made a decided effort to clear her skirts from the taint of treason. All this makes us feel very happy. It was bad enough to live among those who failed to appreciate the blessings which our Government has freely showered down upon them, but to have been a citizen of a State that had declared herself willing to sell her birthright for the sole purpose of being considered a friend of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., that would have been inexpressibly mortifying. As for myself, the events of the last six months have driven from me all Southern partizan feeling. The 'nigger' may go, and much more, before I shall feel content to sacrifice this great and protecting Union."

There is much that is suggestive in such a letter from such a source. Had the rebel KANE and his traitorous compeers succeeded in their machinations, what would have been the condition of a citizen of Maryland, whose heart was as loyal and whose brain and influence were as vigorous and active as those of the writer of this letter? With the archives of the State and the State organization preconcertedly in the hands of designing traitors, and all around secession bayonets sustained by that usurped authority, he must, like the sturdy BROWNLOW in Tennessee, either "bend or break." And yet, had those "tall poppies," KANE, BROWN & Co., been suffered to raise their heads in the hotbed of rebellion, Maryland, like North Carolina and Tennessee, would in all likelihood have been in arms against the Government, and have presented the appearance of rampant secessionism, while, in truth, the real sentiment of the people would be, as now, ten to one in favor of the Union and the Constitution. Secession does not convert; it coerces, either by direct force of usurped authority, or by gross misrepresentation and forced construction of language.

It is but a few years since a small conclave of Southern political and social *aristoi*, among whom was a member of that notorious political cabal, "Toombs, Outlaw & Co.," who, about the time of the compromises of 1851, gave the first fratricidal stab to the old Whig Party—a conclave whose united interests in the "peculiar institution" embraced more than a thousand of the *contrabands*—declared in hearing of the writer of these suggestions, that they "would not be willing that the question of Slavery or no Slavery should be submitted to the popular vote of North Carolina." This declaration from such authority, and uttered on their native heath, would not have been betrayed by the writer whilst the government of that State was in the hands of its loyal citizens; but now, when traitors have usurped the authority, and are *coercing* the loyal people to sustain that usurpation, he has no hesitation in making that declaration public, and in going further in the expression of a sincere conviction, founded on no cursory or ephemeral observation of the institutions and people of the South, that, even in this day of excitement and misguided passion, it would be unsafe both to secession and to Slavery in the seceded States, to submit those questions to the voluntary suffrages of the Southern people, with the exception of South Carolina and Mississippi, and, perhaps, Alabama.

The history of the abortive rebellion in Maryland affords the true indications of the war, and its study will furnish the basis for a proper code of belligerent ethics to guide us in suppressing the rebellion. The stifling of a score of the leading spirits of evil has saved that whole State to the Union. Those who would still lead in this unholy cause are appalled by the uncertain fate of those whom the timely energy of our Government already holds to answer for the dread crime of treason. The soul of secession is fostered by the consciousness of impunity, not of person merely, but of reputation. Once convince the small controlling minority of those States that their inevitable doom is the sure and stern penalty of treason, whether they are taken in arms against their country, or convicted from civil life, and secession loses heart; the desperate cabal who are misguiding them lose their influence; Unionism shows itself in high places; the great body of the people are quick to declare their real attachment to the old Constitution and the Union, and secession crumbles in its own midst. Hence the anxiety of DAVIS, BEAUREGARD & Co. for an exchange of prisoners. It is their salvation. They have no earthly nor spiritual means of surmounting this horrible dread of the taint of treason, which weighs like an incubus on the consciences of their guilty and deluded abettors. Hence the report which their crafty flags of truce, and their "intelligent" contrabands with well-taught lessons, bring within our lines, of the sufferings of our men and officers whom they hold as prisoners. Hence the granting a fifty-days' parole and passports to a Lieutenant prisoner-of-war to come, like REGULUS of old, to create such a pressure of sympathy on our Government as to compel an exchange. May he prove a Roman, and go back to his prison to teach the rebels that their doom is sealed! Let us not be misled. The policy of our Government is to hold every prisoner till after the war for trial. We can afford it. Public sentiment, even at the South, will not long tolerate cruelty in the treatment of prisoners At the same time, we are advancing surely and sternly to their rescue. Let us trust to the patriotism of our men and officers who are prisoners to suffer willingly the martyrdom of their tedious captivity. Let them know that we appreciate the value of their sufferings, and will do them honor; that they are better serving their country now than even on the battlefield; and that their rescue is as certain as our determination in this contest is fixed and unwavering. The moral effect of the righteousness of our cause, and our right to inflict the penalty and taint of treason on the abettors of this rebellion, is, be assured, of more potency in the heart of secession than even the dread of our armies, and is at this moment a source of greater alarm to that bastard Government. It is the sword of DAMOCLES which hangs suspended by a thread over their heads in their own council chamber.

The overwhelming Union vote of Maryland indicates also a paramount duty of the Press. Every war of any duration is or becomes a war of ideas. It is a historical necessity. A great nation cannot be held like a fickle mob to a mere passionate outbreak. An idea must be developed worth rallying round, worth fighting for, worthy to live in history. It must be no false issue with those who are to conquer. History records no permanent success for such an issue, and we may safely infer that the God of History will never allow it. The Press should be equal to the true proportions of the idea involved in this great struggle. It was the plan of our great General, WINFIELD SCOTT, so to prepare for this campaign that no step backwards would ever be taken by our armies; that when our glorious flag was once advanced over secession territory, and the Union-lovers of the region had sought refuge beneath its protecting folds, no retreat of our forces should leave them and their homes again to the tender mercies of sacrilegious foes. So should it be with the Press. In advancing *pari passu* with public sentiment, it should be prepared to secure, with the victory of our arms, a moral and social victory in the minds and hearts of the rescued territories; that no false issues be woven into the web of its history, no temporizing compromises, no political or social mines left to be sprung at some future day and exploded upon our children or our children's children. That the issues made by the rebels are not only false, but wicked, needs no demonstration. The history of our country, and its unparalleled growth and prosperity, should be convincing evidence even to a jaundiced Briton. As false is the issue which the prime movers of this wicked rebellion and their English sympathizers would have the world believe the cause of the sublime uprising of the whole North. Accustomed, in a long political career, to win easy victories by a successful *enphemistic* warfare; having long ago rendered the ree-oil doctrines of JEFFERSON and CLAY, and a host of our great and honored statesmen, odious by the brand of *Abolitionism*; having more recently forestalled the advent of the principles of the present dominant party by the opprobrious epithet of *Black* Republicanism; dignifying treachery, fraud, theft and the basest human vices with the attributes of *chivalry*—God save the mark!—and now *coercing* the Unionism of their own section as *Submissionism*, and submitting secession to the vote of their people in the style of *Submission* vs. *Independence*; having had a long and successful career in deluding the ignorant mass of Southern voters by this misapplication of terms, and in cajoling dishonest demagogueism of the North as a fit ally, they are now, with suicidal effrontery, before an enlightened world, taking issue with the North on the *subjugation* of the South, and on the plea of the utter impracticability of the actual subjugation of eight millions of brave people, they advance, through a grouty English Press, their rebellious claim for a separate nationality. Their chief argument—"that eight millions of people, every one, to a man, determined to die rather than submit, cannot be *subjugated*"—is a historical postulate, which no one but the euphemistic Southron or a mischievous Celt, would expect to be contested. The conclusion is sufficiently self-evident. But that the premises are wrong and dishonestly assumed, the Union vote in Maryland is overwhelming proof. The enthusiastic outburst in the Legislature of North Carolina, on the announcement of the victory of Hatteras, is still more damning to their position, and were more evidence needed, it is readily found in the voluntary resort of the people of Eastern Carolina to our glorious flag for protection from the savage *coercion* of secession rule.

The issue with us, then, is not the impracticable subjugation of a whole and united people, but the rescue of that people from the coercive rule of a small but powerful and wicked faction.

This is the issue; and it is the duty of the Press, in justice to the Union-lovers of the South, and in justice to our brave army, to present it in its true light. It is encouraging to loyalty; it is disheartening to treason. To doubt, in this eighty-sixth year of our glorious independence, that there is an unconquerable Union-loving and Constitution-loving element in the Southern community is to doubt the wisdom of our forefathers—to doubt the intelligence of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"As well at noon we may obstruct our sight,
Then doubt if such a thing exists as light."

ONE WHO KNOWS THE SOUTH.

The Fight at Springfield—Majors Zagonyi and White.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent with the army of the Western Department gives, in the TIMES of this morning, at the request of Major ZAGONYI, a letter addressed by that officer to the ladies of Springfield, declining to receive a flag tendered by them to his corps, because they had presented one also to Major WHITE's command. As Major ZAGONYI reiterates in this letter the untruth, published originally in his official report, that Major WHITE's squadron of Prairie Scouts did not participate in the action at Springfield, may I ask, in justice to a young New-York officer and his command, the publication in the TIMES of Major WHITE's official report of that affair, and of one or two other facts in connection with it. I inclose the report, taken from the St. Louis *Republican*, of the 6th instant.

The other facts to which I refer, taken also from the late St. Louis papers, are:

That Major ZAGONYI abandoned Springfield when the rebels were routed, while the Prairie Scouts, returning from the pursuit and slaughter of the enemy, retained possession of it.

That, besides many others, Capt. NAUGHTON and Lieut. CONNELLY, of the Irish Dragoons, forming one company of the Prairie Scouts, were both wounded charging at the head of their men—the latter, it is feared, mortally; and the following incident narrated in the Springfield correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 6th instant, shows further, how Major WHITE's men fought on that occasion. The correspondent writes:

"Yesterday a most impressive *tableau des morts* was discovered on the prairie about three miles from town. One of Major WHITE's men had, it would seem, had a mortal conflict with two of the enemy. All three of them were lying dead on the ground. One of the rebels was completely pierced through the body by the sabre of the dragoon, who himself was evidently killed by a shot from the revolver of his antagonist. The other rebel had probably been shot by the dragoon before the encounter with the foe dispatched by the sabre. There they all three laid, friends and foe, in close proximity to one another—the dragoon still grimly grasping the sabre, fast in the body of his foe, who in return was as firmly clinging to his revolver, pointed towards the dragoon, whose breast had received one of its balls."

The same correspondent, speaking of the cavalry charge and of Major WHITE, who was captured before the engagement, says:

"When the charge was made, the Major was placed fairly in front, and was exposed to the fiercest fire and charge of his own men. His horse was wounded and he himself received a curious bullet scratch, horizontally across his lips, giving them now very much the appearance of being afflicted with fever sores."

After Major WHITE's escape from his captors, upon hearing of Major ZAGONYI's imputation upon the conduct of his men, he demanded a Court of Inquiry, which was granted, and which, after the fullest investigation, made a report, not only fully exonerating Major WHITE and his squadron, but testifying to brave and efficient service which the scouts had rendered in the fight. And yet, it appears that Major ZAGONYI, only two days after the rendition of this report, deliberately repeats his officially exploded slander of his companions in arms, and desires to have it published in a New-York journal. Very respectfully.

NEW-YORK, November 11, 1861.

Repudiation in Olden Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps the editors of the London *Times*, who have been so severe upon American repudiation, will tell us what name to apply to a certain transaction of Parliament in the year 1529, during the reign of HENRY VIII. That I may not be supposed to misrepresent it, I will quote the brief record in an English work, to which all your readers no doubt have ready access, *Hume's History of England:*

"The Commons gratified the King in another particular of moment; they granted him a discharge of all those debts he had contracted since the beginning of his reign; and they grounded this bill, which occasioned many complaints, on a pretence of the King's great care of the nation, and of his regularly employing all the money which he had borrowed in the public service. Most of the King's creditors consisted of friends to the Cardinal, (WOLSEY,) who had been engaged by their patron to contribute to the supply of HENRY'S necessities; and the present courtiers were well pleased to take the opportunity of mulcting them. Several also approved of an expedient which, they hoped, would ever after discredit a method of supply so irregular and so unparliamentary."

Who, then, set the example of repudiating debts, to gratify personal hatred and to escape the possibility of having to pay them themselves in the shape of taxes? W. W. O.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

FROM THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

GEN. FREMONT IN ST. LOUIS.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH.

On Friday night last, at 7 o'clock, Gen. FREMONT arrived in St. Louis with his body guard. According to the *Republican*, a dense and enthusiastic crowd greeted and escorted him to the mansion which he has occupied as his headquarters. When the head of the procession had reached a position in front of the mansion, the members of the committee appointed to deliver an address to Gen. FREMONT, detached themselves therefrom, to perform the duty assigned them. As they entered the mansion, they were ushered into one of the large front rooms, and directly after the General made his appearance. Mr. JOHN C. VOGEL, then, as Chairman of the Committee, stepped forward and read the following

ADDRESS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. FREMONT—*Sir*: We are instructed by the citizens of St. Louis to welcome you to our city, and perform the duty imposed upon us with mingled feelings of sorrow and pleasure. While we deeply regret the occasion of your presence among us, we rejoice in the unmistakable manifestation of the unflagging sympathy of the people. They have witnessed with astonishment and indignation the event, unprecedented in history, of your removal from the command, while in active pursuit of the enemy, and on the very eve of reaping the fruits of your incessant and successful labors. The true causes which led to your recall are well understood and appreciated: You have risen too fast in popular favor. The policy announced in your proclamation, although hailed by the people as a political and military necessity, furnished your ambitious rivals and enemies with a welcome weapon for your intended destruction.

The harbingers of truth will ever be crucified by the Pharisees.

We cannot be deceived by shallow and flimsy pretexts, by unfounded and slanderous reports.

We entertain no doubt of your ability to speedily confound and silence your traducers. The day of reckoning is not far distant, and the people will take care that the schemes of your opponents shall in the end be signally defeated.

As loyal citizens, we follow your example in yielding due obedience to the edicts of the powers that be.

With you we join in the hope that the enthusiasm with which you have imbued the army created by, and devoted to you, may lead them to victory even in the absence of their legitimate leader. Should we meet with reverses, no fault will be charged upon you; should victory perch on our banners, the wreath of triumph will be placed on your brow by the verdict of the country.

Permit us to assure you that when the smoke of battle shall have passed away, and peace shall be restored to us, an appeal to the people from the action of its servants will be triumphantly sustained.

In pursuance of our instructions, we take pleasure in presenting to you a copy of resolutions unanimously adopted by the citizens of St. Louis in mass meeting assembled.

THE COMMITTEE.

First Ward—John H. Fisse, J. G. Woerner; Second Ward—Chas. W. Gottschalk, Gustavus Fisher; Third Ward—Felix Coste, Gustavus Hoeber; Fourth Ward—Philip Weigel, Tony Niederweiser; Fifth Ward—E. Anheuser, Julius Hestler; Sixth Ward—Adam Hindricker, Thos. O'Reilly; Seventh Ward—John H. Gerdeman, Chas. Dannerman; Eighth Ward—John C. Vogel, Henry Meyer; Ninth Ward—S. E. Beckman, Louis Wagner; Tenth Ward—Henry Block.

After the reading of the foregoing address, the following resolutions were also read:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

We, the citizens of St. Louis, of German extraction, in mass meeting assembled to give expression of our sentiments towards Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, have solemnly and unanimously resolved:

1. That we recognize in JOHN C. FREMONT the embodiment of our patriotic feeling and political faith.

2. That, notwithstanding many paralyzing circumstances, he has performed his arduous and responsible task with all possible energy and honesty.

3. That we admire his impartiality and sagacity in selecting his military counselors, without National prejudices, from among such men as he considered true and worthy of his confidence.

4. That we will stand by him as long as he shall prove true to himself.

5. That while we submit to the action of the Government, as behooves loyal citizens, we regret to be deprived at the present moment of his services in conquering the rebel enemy, and believe to recognize in this event a wise Providence which may have reserved him for a still wider sphere of action in future times.

Gen. FREMONT, during the reading of the address and resolutions, apparently found it difficult to restrain his emotions, and when he first commenced to respond his voice was quite tremulous. His response was as follows:

The General spoke in a clear, low tone, but not without feeling, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to say to you that your kind and affectionate—I may even say affectionate—reception of me moves my heart. It cheers me and strengthens my confidence—my confidence, already somewhat wavering—in our Republican institutions. I felt all day, as we passed through the country—I feel emphatically, to-night—that the faithful servant of the people, honestly laboring in the public cause, will not be allowed to suffer undeserved, and I feel stronger.

Since I left you, a few weeks ago, many accusations have been rained on my defenceless head—defenceless because my face was turned to the public enemy. What I see and hear to-night, the address you have just read to me, and the approving multitude below, show me that I was not wrong in leaving my defence with you. In regard to the baser charges made against me, I will say nothing now. You do not require it, and to speak of them would jar upon the generous feelings with which you come here to-night. Others have been already answered by my brave soldiers, at Springfield; and others, of gross incompetency and a weak and aimless administration—to all of these I will adopt your address and the shouts of the grand multitude assembled below as my answer. And for all this, gentlemen, to you and to them, I renew my thanks with all my heart, which, to-night, is roused to full sensibility by the hearty and unqualified expression of your confidence and approbation, so valuable and grateful to me in my actual position.

I shall soon have occasion, for I shall make occasion, to answer all these charges more definitely. Until then, I will rely upon this evening for my defence.

Of subsequent proceedings the *Republican* says:

"After the General had delivered the above response, the Committee gathered about him, and he shook hands with each member thereof in the most cordial manner.

In the meantime, the crowd outside had begun to grow impatient, and in obedience to the tumultuous cries of the multitude, the General presented himself upon the portico. His appearance was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause, which he acknowledged by bowing.

The high wind which prevailed rendered it impossible for him to address the crowd, and there was no very urgent demand for him to do so. Indeed, all the crowd seemed to desire was to obtain a glimpse of their favorite, and nearly everybody was gratified in this respect. A blazing torch was held near him, so that his features could be distinctly discerned by the crowd, and as he gazed upon the sea of upturned faces, and comprehended the vastness thereof, and as he saw the enthusiasm which was everywhere manifested, his keen, piercing black eyes seemed to give utterance to the heartfelt gratitude which the ovation served to awaken in his breast. Turning to a gentleman standing near by, he remarked:

'I take this as a record of my administration. This is perhaps but a page of the work, but it says a great deal, and, with the illuminated binding which is here offered, I may well be proud of the work itself.'

When he was informed that the demonstration was gotten up almost in a few hours, and that not until the previous evening had it been publicly talked of, he seemed surprised, and replied that he could hardly have anticipated such a generous welcome upon so short a notice.

Having remained in view of the vast assemblage for more than ten minutes, he reentered the headquarters, and, directly after, the crowd began to disengage itself and disperse, the sound of their departing footsteps mingling with the echoes of their enthusiastic cheers."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

THE TERMS AGREED UPON BETWEEN FREMONT AND PRICE.

The terms agreed upon between Major-Gens. FREMONT and PRICE, for the exchange of prisoners, are in these words:

First—The exchange shall be affected grade for grade, or two officers of a lower grade as an equivalent in rank for one of a higher grade; the exchange to embrace prisoners on parole, as also those held in custody.

Second—The parties released, both officers and privates, shall be furnished with a certificate of release, and of safe conduct to the headquarters of their respective armies, or of their divisions; the officers, with their usual side arms, camp equipage and property, and the privates with their personal property.

Third—The prisoners taken by the United States forces at Camp Jackson, in St. Louis County, on the 10th day of May, 1861, are embraced in this exchange, with the express understanding that Gen. PRICE reiterates the protest of the officers and men then made against the legality of their capture and the exaction of parole when released.

Fourth—Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, or the officer commanding at Benton Barracks, in St. Louis County, is hereby authorized and required to issue the certificates above referred to, to the officers and privates of the State forces herein named, and also to such other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, taken prisoners at Camp Jackson, to the number of five hundred and thirty, as may be named to him by Col. David H. Armstrong, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, Hon. J. Richard Barret, and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., or either of them; and the said Col. David H. Armstrong, Col. Samuel B. Churchill, Hon. J. Richard Barret, and D. Robert Barclay, Esq., or either of them, are hereby authorized and required to issue such certificates to the United States officers and privates herein named, and also to such other officers and privates, taken prisoners at Lexington, Mo., to the number of five hundred and thirty, as may be named to them, or either of them, by QUIN MORRON, Esq., or such other person as may be named in his place or stead, by the commanding officer at Benton Barracks aforesaid.

Fifth—The persons herein named for exchange, not connected with the military, shall be furnished, as heretofore provided, with certificates of safe conduct to their respective homes.

The names of the privates to be exchanged are to be furnished without delay at St. Louis; those taken at Camp Jackson, to Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, or the commanding officer at Benton Barracks, and those taken at Lexington, to Col. D. H. ARMSTRONG, or some other of his associates named in this agreement, and the certificates hereinbefore referred to are to be issued according to the lists so furnished, without delay.

Should the names of any of the officers or non-commissioned officers taken at Camp Jackson be omitted in the foregoing list, and Col. D. H. ARMSTRONG, or either of his associates desire their exchange, Brigadier-Gen. CURTIS, or the officer commanding at Benton Barracks, will, on application, make such exchange for any officer or non-commissioned officer captured by the State forces, according to rank, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Done and agreed to at Neosho, Mo., 26th October, 1861.

LEXINGTON PRISONERS.

The following is the list of United States officers and privates released by the arrangement:

Col. Jas. A. Mulligan,	2d Lieut. Edw'd Murray,
Col. Everett Peabody,	2d Lieut. E. P. Trego,
Major Chas. E. Moore,	2d Lieut. P. McDermott,
Major Robt. T. Vanhorn,	2d Lieut. Thos. Hogan,
Lieut. Col. Jas. Quirk,	2d Lieut. P. O. Kane,
Col. Robert White,	2d Lieut. Wallace, 23d Ill.
Capt. M. Gleason,	2d Lieut. J. B. Hawley,
Capt. Robert Adams,	2d Lieut. O. Cunningham,
Capt. S. A. Simonson,	2d Lieut. Jas. E. Hudson,
Capt. D. P. Moriarty,	2d Lieut. D. C. Skelly,
Capt. Chas. Coffa,	2d Lieut. P. Higgins,
Capt. Jas. Fitzgerald,	2d Lieut. G. W. Graff,
Capt. Dan Quirk,	2d Lieut. H. Fette,
Capt. T. C. Nichols,	Lieut. Edwin Moore,
Capt. John Schmitz,	Lieut. Geo. F. Tennant,
Capt. John Robinson,	Lieut. Wm. A. Murray,
Capt. E. J. Thomas,	Lieut. Albert Reyburn,
Capt. S. S. Evans,	Lieut. Morgan Blairi
Capt. Geo. B. Hoge,	Lieut. Jas. B. Dent.
Capt. H. Dill,	Lieut. John C. Parks.
Capt. G. H. Rumbaugh,	Lieut. S. L. M. Proctor,
Capt. Richard Ridgell,	Lieut. Caspar Yost,
Capt. G. M. Mitchell,	Lieut. R. S. Whittaker,
First Lieut. J. Cosgrove,	Lieut. Neal Bohannon,
First Lieut. L. Collins,	Lieut. Chas. Rippin,
First Lieut. P. Hickey,	Private Stewart Allen,
First Lieut. Jas. Lane,	Private John Gillman,
First Lieut. I. H. Miller,	Private P. McGinnis,
First Lieut. C. A. Wade,	Private S. H. Tourtelote,
First Lieut. G. W. Norris,	Private Louis Yates,
Capt. F. Parker,	Private James Quinn,
First Lieut. W. Perkins,	Lieut.-Col. H. M. Day,
First Lieut. S. M. Penfield,	Capt. Henry Emade,
First Lieut. O. B. Newbury,	Capt. John McNulty,
First Lieut. F. Klinger,	Capt. W. Applegate,
First Lieut. W. S. Marshall,	Capt. Wm. Miller,
First Lieut. J. Skillman,	

The names of the rebels exchanged for the above we omit, except the following:

Brig.-Gen. D. M. Frost,	Maj. N. Wall,
Col. John S. Bowen,	Maj. John J. Anderson,
Maj. R. S. Voorhies,	Maj. James R. Shaler,
Maj. Henry W. Williams,	Maj. Clark Kennerly.

MISCELLANEOUS MISSOURI NEWS.

A SCENE AT SPRINGFIELD.

From the St. Louis Republican.

A gentleman from Springfield sends us the following account of a scene, of which he was an eye-witness, between FREMONT and his officers, on the Sunday before Gen. HUNTER took command of the army:

SIR: I notice in your telegraphic reports from Springfield, an account of the gathering of officers at Gen. FREMONT'S Headquarters, in Springfield, which I desire, as an eye-witness, to correct in some points, and to complete in detail. The famous Bohemian Brigade were asleep in their tent when the scene occurred, and, waking at the cheers which concluded it, came out and gathered from the crowd a general idea of what had passed, which they put to paper in reporters' fashion. I do not mean to disparage those gentlemen, therefore, when I assume that the account of a *bonâ fide* witness of that most impressive occasion will be acceptable to yourself and your readers.

On Sunday morning the excitement throughout the various camps about Springfield was intense. Many refused to follow any other leader than FREMONT; the Delawares came to declare that they would immediately return to their homes, and one officer of artillery insanely ordered a battery out on the Bolivar road to prevent by force the departure of the General. Throughout the forenoon officers crowded to headquarters, to state that they could not answer for the result were the General to leave, and to demand that he should lead them against the enemy at Wilson's Creek. To avoid listening to such demands, Gen. FREMONT remained absent from his quarters all day; and refused to see the officers who brought them. Without his knowledge, however, they agreed to reassemble at 5 o'clock P. M., and see him at all hazards. At that hour several hundred of them stood before the door of his quarters, waiting for him to appear. In the course of an hour he rode up, and dismounting, found himself in an open space, lined on all sides by a dense throng of officers in full uniform, who stood at a respectful distance and raised their hats as he passed. The General appeared struck by this unexpected manifestation, but retained his usual calm demeanor, and stood leaning on his sabre until several of the oldest Colonels—such veterans, for instance, as OSTERHAUS—advanced and began a conversation with him in low tones. I could see the point of his scabbard go grinding into the gravel, but no other sign of emotion was visible. Rough old soldiers were crying like children in the throng, and all watched in the dim light, with straining eagerness, those few central figures, whose words were deciding the fate of two great armies. The band struck up "O, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light," but was stopped by a general "hush." The question was too painful; for we know not what we should see by the dawnlight of the morrow. Dead silence, while moments seemed lengthening into ages, was the only fit expression of our anxiety and despair.

Suddenly, OSTERHAUS (I think it was he) stepped forward and said: "Fellow soldiers, three cheers for Gen. FREMONT!" How that broke the silence, and relieved the energies of pent-up feeling, you can imagine. The same officer then continued: "Gentlemen, Gen. FREMONT can say only this much, that if Gen. HUNTER does not arrive to-night he will lead us against the enemy at dawn to-morrow."

Hurrah! Hurrah! Now let the band play merrily! The whole assembly broke up with glad shouts and laughter that echoed far down the street. I passed near the General, who stood quietly in the same place, still leaning on his sabre, but I saw that his eyes were filled with unshed tears.

In half an hour the camps awoke. The intelligence fled like wild-fire among the men, and far and near they made night vocal with their jubilation.

You know how all these hopes were killed. Gen. HUNTER arrived just as the council of war was about to separate, having arranged the detailed plan for to-morrow's battle. For hours after he came, he heard the cheering of thousands of men who fondly hoped to follow their beloved chieftain to the charge, and wipe out in blood the foul aspersions upon his honor and theirs. Everyone expected that Gen. HUNTER would have the common courtesy to say, "Fight out this battle which you have as good as begun." You know what he did. He took command without a word, and sent off dispatches the same day, before he could have ascertained anything about it, stating that there was no enemy near Springfield, and never had been.

I could tell much more; but I only wish for the present to place on record a minute and accurate account of a remarkable scene. The reporters have spoiled it all by saying that speeches were delivered. Not one word more was said than I have stated. Gen. FREMONT, thank God, is rich in all those faculties which disqualify a man for speech-making. He is honorable, sincere, and disdainful of mere words. What eulogies can speak louder for him than those tears upon battle-browned cheeks, and that dead silence of rugged lips?

ITEMS FROM GEN. HUNTER'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., Wednesday Noon, Nov. 6.

Nothing new in camp. The prospect of an immediate engagement continues to diminish, and it is generally believed that unless the rebels give us battle somewhere in this vicinity, they will be allowed to remain where they are for the present, other movements, deemed more important, being under consideration by the Commander of this Department. Many persons assert that a large portion of the secession force has recently retraced its steps from Cassville to Neosho, and that the main body of the army is now there, while in the vicinity of the former place there were not over 20,000 men.

Gen. HUNTER, with a detachment of cavalry, has just passed on his way to Wilson's Creek battle ground for the purpose of reconnoissance.

The remainder of Col. ELLIS' First Missouri Cavalry has arrived, and is attached to Gen. WYMAN'S brigade.

The number of horses and mules taken from this (Greene) county by the rebels, is estimated at 6,000; bushels of wheat 200,000; cattle 2,000; which, with mercantile goods and other articles, are valued at $1,250,000.

Acting Brig.-Gen. B. WYMAN has been appointed Provost Marshal, and has issued a proclamation referring to the unnecessary and unusual absence of officers and men from their camps without business or permission, and stating that all such will hereafter be placed under arrest.

All Union men residing in this vicinity having any products to dispose of, are wanted to bring them in and report to the Provost Marshal's office.

Mrs. SARAH BEMMS and her daughter are entitled to much gratitude from our soldiers, for assisting the the sick at Warsaw, whither they walked every day a distance of seven miles with such provisions and delicacies as

revolution, thank Heaven, doesn't make one. A good deal more is required.

FROM THE SOUTH.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Gen. BEAUREGARD, as the telegraph announced, some days since, has made his official report of the battle of Manassas Plains, on the 21st of July. We find the following synopsis in a letter to the Richmond *Dispatch*:

"I have been favored with a brief synopsis of portions of Gen. BEAUREGARD's report of the battle of Manassas, which has been forwarded to the War Department, and which will doubtless be published in a short time. Gen. BEAUREGARD opens with a statement of his position antecedent to the battle, and of the plan proposed by him to the Government of the junction of the armies of the Shenandoah and Potomac, with a view to the relief of Maryland, and the capture of the City of Washington, which plan was rejected by the President. Gen. B. states that he telegraphed the War Department, on the 13th of July, of the contemplated attack by Gen. McDOWELL, urgently asking for a junction of Gen. JOHNSTON's forces with his own, and continued to make urgent requests for the same until the 17th of July, *when the President consented to order Gen. Johnston to his assistance.* Gen. BEAUREGARD goes on to state that his plan of battle assigned to Gen. JOHNSTON an attack on the enemy on the left, at or near Centreville, while he himself would command in front; but the condition of the roads prevented this.

It was then decided to receive the attack of the enemy behind Bull Run. After the engagement at Blackburn's Ford, on the 18th, Gen. BEAUREGARD was convinced that Gen. McDOWELL's principal demonstration would be made on our left wing, and he then formed the idea of throwing forward a sufficient force, by converging roads, *to attack the enemy's reserves at Centreville so soon as the main body of the latter became inextricably engaged on the left.* Late in the day, finding that Gen. EWELL, who was posted on the extreme right of our line, had not moved forward in accordance with the programme and the special order which had been sent to him, Gen. B. dispatched a courier to Gen. EWELL to inquire the reason why the latter had failed to advance, and received a reply from Gen. EWELL, stating that he had not received any such order. The enemy's attack having then become too strong on the left to warrant carrying out the original plan, as it would take three hours for Gen. EWELL's brigade to reach Centreville, it became necessary to alter the plan, change front on the left, and bring up our reserve to that part of the field. This movement was superintended in person by Gen. JOHNSTON, Gen. BEAUREGARD remaining to direct the movents in front.

At the time when Gen. KIRBY SMITH and Gen. EARLY came up with their divisions, and appeared on the right of the enemy, our forces on the left occupied the cord of the arc of a circle, of which the arc itself was occupied by the enemy—the extremes of their lines flanking ours. The appearance of SMITH's and EARLY's brigades, and their charge on the enemy's right, broke the lines of the latter and threw them into confusion, when shortly afterwards the rout became complete.

Gen. BEAUREGARD acknowledges the great generosity of Gen. JOHNSTON in fully according to him (Gen. B.) the right to carry out the plans he had formed with relation to this campaign, in yielding the command of the field, after examining and cordially approving the plan of battle, and in the effective cooperation which Gen. JOHNSTON so chivalrously extended to him on that eventful day.

He remarks that the retreat of our forces from Fairfax, immediately previous to the engagement of the 18th, is the first instance on record of volunteers retiring before an engagement, and with the object of giving battle in another position.

The number under his command on the 18th of July is set down at 17,000 effective men, and on the 21st to 27,000, which includes 6,200 of JOHNSTON's army, and 1,700 brought up by Gen. HOLMES from Fredericksburgh.

The killed on our side in this ever-memorable battle are stated in the report to have been in number 393, and the wounded 1,200.

The enemy's killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated by Gen. BEAUREGARD at 4,500, which does not include the missing.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The Richmond papers still speak in confidence of a battle soon to take place between the main bodies of the two great armies on the Potomac. Such a battle must be terrible in its slain, and most critical in its consequences. But there is hardly, we presume, a man in the Confederate Army, or the Confederate States, who will not gladly nerve himself to know the certainty of such an event. Even as a matter of life, the hazards of a battle with the enemy are preferable to the disease and destruction which must await the army in the unprepared and desperate Winter quarters near Centreville and Manassas. The Confederate troops have conquered in every battle which has been fought upon the Potomac.

Whether their superiority consists in superior courage and enthusiasm, or a superior use of arms, or in both of these causes, the fact is unquestionable, they are superior to the United States troops in battle. Gen. BEAUREGARD's report, just submitted, of the battle of Manassas, states that, at that battle, there were 28,000 men in the Confederate army. Our readers will remember now the correct statements of our published correspondence in this particular, and with what incredulity these low figures were received shortly before the battle. It was mistakenly believed we had, under Gen. BEAUREGARD, from 40,000 to 60,000 troops.

Of these 28,000, there were but 7,000 *immediately engaged.* What a vast disparity in numbers did our troops vanquish on that eventful day! And what a fearful risk was run by the previous rejection of twelve-months' volunteers. Our escape seems providential. The United States authorities admit that they had 56,000 men in the field. Gen. McDOWELL, in his official report, states that 18,000 crossed Bull Run, and were engaged. This would make the proportion nearly three to one, besides an immense body in reserve. Gen. EVANS, in his recent gallant victory at Leesburgh, where there were three to one, only repeated the practice of our daring and success.

Will Gen. McCLELLAN, after the defeat of his troops at Bethel Church, Bull Run, Manassas, and, more recently, at Leesburgh, commit the consummate folly of attacking the grand army of the Confederate States on their chosen field—behind their intrenchments? To us it appears absurd to expect it; and yet it will not be more absurd than the whole war. The attempt to subjugate the South is as stupendous a folly as to attack our army again at Bull Run. We earnestly hope that our enemies, like rattlesnakes in August, may be blinded by their own venom.

We verily believe that in one day, on a fair field, our noble army can settle forever the destinies of the South, and make us at once a great, independent and triumphant people.

While, therefore, we look with confidence to future achievements of this array, if permitted to fight, we cannot but turn with regret to its past inactivity. We are floating along, relying on possibilities.

BRECKINRIDGE.

The Richmond *Whig* of Monday last says: "We have reason to believe that the rumor which has found its way into some of the city Press, that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has received the appointment of Secretary of War, is without foundation. The presumption is, instead, that he will be given a command in Kentucky. Unless we are misinformed, the gentleman who has, since the retirement of Secretary WALKER, so satisfactorily and ably discharged the onerous duties of the War Department, will be retained at that post. We have heard no conjecture indulged as to who is likely to be called to the Department of Justice."

The Louisville *Journal*, of Saturday, gets the following news from what it calls the Nashville-Bowling-Green-Louisville *Courier* of Oct. 1:

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A letter in the Richmond *Enquirer*, dated Winchester, Va., Oct. 27, gives the rebel account of the skirmish at Romney on the 26th. The writer says the fight was between 400 Confederates and a Federal force variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. The writer says:

"Our little force was obliged to retreat before superior numbers. The fight commenced three or four miles from Romney, whither our troops had gone to meet the enemy. After fighting some time, it was found that they could not keep back the Federals, and a retreat towards Romney followed, the enemy pursuing. Our army wagons blocked up the road, and the artillery could not pass, and it was consequently captured, with wagons, tents, baggage, &c., and we regret to add that Col. ANGUS MCDONALD, the commander of the Confederate forces, it is believed, fell into the hands of the pursuers. When last seen, he was on horseback, with the enemy but a short distance in the rear. Some of his friends fear that he has been killed, as the Federals, it has been stated, exhibited no disposition to take prisoners, but rode up ot teamsters and killed them with their sabres. Maj. O. R. FUNSTEN escaped. He was thrown from a horse, but was carried off in a carriage, and has reached this place in a bruised condition. Some twenty or thirty of the cavalry have reached Winchester, from whom we obtain these particulars.

Although directly from the scene of the engagement, they bring reports containing discrepancies as to the details. I aim to give what I believe to be the most reliable. It is believed we had about twenty men killed and a number wounded. A large number of the enemy were killed, the artillery making roads through them. Some of the escaped cavalry fear that the greater part of the cavalry and also the militia force fell into the hands of the enemy before the pursuit was abandoned, while others think that but few except the wounded were taken prisoners. I am of opinion that the latter will prove correct. The enemy had about 300 cavalry.

The enemy are no doubt once more in Romney, and some of our citizens fear they may extend their visit to Winchester—forty two miles being the distance—but I have no such fears.

A militia force left here this morning in the direction of Romney, to check them if they should have the temerity to advance in this direction. The cars have gone to Charlestown to bring some troops from that place to go also towards Romney. Of course our people regret that the enemy have for once "stolen a march on our men," and given the invaders some cause to "crow," but I predict that, when we shall be in possession of full details, it will be found that they have but little to rejoice over."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 30th of October, says that a letter from Jackson's River to a gentleman in that city, written on Saturday evening, the 26th, "says a report had reached that place to the effect that Gen. FLOYD had attacked the Federal forces at the mouth of the Coal River, killing some five or six hundred of them, and taking a number of prisoners. FLOYD is said to have lost three hundred in killed and wounded." The writer of the letter referred to does not vouch for the truth of the report, or any part of it, but says it was credited in the main at Jackson's River on Saturday.

The same letter speaks of the passage of LORING's command through Lewisburgh on Wednesday, upon a forced march, to reinforce Gen. JACKSON at Greenbriar River. This is said to have been in consequence of a dispatch received by Gen. LEE from Gen. JACKSON, giving an account of the movements of the enemy in the locality of the latter.

THE FIGHT AT CAMP WILD CAT.

The Nashville *Patriot* has a partial account of the battle at Camp Wild Cat. A correspondent says ZOLLICOFFER went forward with 5,000 men; that they attacked the enemy which was strongly fortified and 7,000 strong; drove them from one of their intrenchments, and were preparing to drive them from another, when they learned that the Federals were receiving reinforcements, "*when they thought it was about time to retreat.*" The same veracious correspondent says the rebel loss in killed was eleven, and wounded forty-two. They took twenty prisoners, and killed "a good many" of the Federals, though they don't know how many. The writer says, "every man was a hero on our side."

After the above was written the writer saw and conversed with Mr. CRIPPEN, the Sheriff of KNOX County, who had arrived from Knoxville. He states that COL. CHURCHWELL, the previous Sunday night, at 12 o'clock, dispatched from Cumberland Gap to Lieut. LUTTRELL, at Knoxville, to send all the ordinance and ammunition and forces there to the Cumberland Gap in the quickest possible time, authorizing him to press into service everything necessary to facilitate transportation. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was expected at Cumberland Gap on Monday, the 28th October.

The letter says ZOLLICOFFER did not consider his force sufficiently large to hold Camp Buckner, at the Cumberland Ford, and that he is falling back to the Gap for strength of position.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Col. TILGHMAN, of the Third Kentucky regiment in the rebel army, has been appointed a Brigadier-General, and succeeds Col. ALCORN, of Mississippi, in command in the vicinity of Hopkinsville, Ky.

A letter from Hopkinsville to the *Courier* says Gen. TILGHMAN's Brigade is composed of the First and Third Mississippi regiments, one Kentucky regiment, and about 300 cavalry, mostly Kentuckians.

Capt. NEVILLE and R. HALL FLOURNOY, the latter the son of J. G. FLOURNOY, of Memphis, were killed in the battle at Fredericktown, Mo., on Oct. 21.

The *Courier* has dispatches from Charleston and Richmond to the 29th.

The report that a large fleet was seen off the Charleston harbor on the 28th is not confirmed.

An armed Confederate steamer has brought another prize safely into harbor, and the passengers arrived in Charleston, among them Capt. RICHARD BARTLETT and lady.

Also the following prizes: Brig *Betsy Ams, Wells*, of Maine, *Michael, Tennessee*, and six others, were captured. The *Wells* sailed from New-York for Cardenas on the 6th of October. She was captured some days ago with an assorted cargo.

In the Confederate Court, MICHAEL MCNAMARA, charged with embezzling public money and robbing the mail, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced on one indictment to three months' imprisonment and $100 fine; and on the second indictment to ten years' imprisonment.

The dispatches from Richmond of the 29th say that Gen. SICKLES is on the Maryland shore with a force of 16,000; that the rebel Government has information from Washington that a large Federal force will be placed opposite Mathais Point; that a portion of the great fleet has gone to New-Orleans, and the other portion to convey troops to Norming Bay, Westmoreland County, Va.; that it is the design of the fleet to engage the rebel batteries at Evansport in front, which will give Gen. MCCLELLAN a chance to attack Gen. JOHNSTON in the rear.

The Adjutant-General says the report that Gen. EVANS disobeyed orders at Leesburgh is erroneous. Gens. JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD have written Gen. EVANS complimentary letters.

Col. FEATHERSTON, of the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, says the rebel captures at Leesburgh sum up 726 prisoners, 4 cannon, and 16,000 stand of arms.

The privateer *Sumter* is said to have been captured to the leeward of Barbados. The same dispatch says the rebel loss at Leesburgh was 32 killed and 106 wounded.

Col. E. R. BURT, of the Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment, wounded at Leesburgh, has since died.

Col. WIGFALL, of Texas, has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and Gen. BONHAM, of South Carolina, to a Major-Generalship, in the rebel army.

A skirmish, which resulted adversely to the rebels, has taken place at Romney.

A Richmond correspondent of the Savannah *News* says a certain noted Captain, well known in Savannah and Charleston, will soon turn up in England, and subsequently on the high seas, as the master of a large and powerful privateer, carrying the flag of the Confederate States. The writer says: "It is not necessary to state in what manner and by what means the Yankee blockade has been thus contemptuously violated. A gentleman of distinguished family, well known in Georgia, accompanied the Captain referred to, and will, no doubt, worthily represent his State on the deck of a privateer."

The Memphis *Appeal* has a correspondent in Paducah, who keeps that paper fully posted as to the state of affairs there.

The following dispatches, dated Savannah, Ga., Oct. 31, were received in Richmond:

R. K. MEADE, late United States Minister to Brazil, has arrived safe.

Capt. S. J. SHORT, of the British Navy, has resigned his commission, arrived at Savannah, and tendered his services to the Confederate States Government.

The *South Carolina*, arrived from Europe, reports the feeling in England and France as warming up in favor of the South.

A valuable cargo of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur and small arms recently arrived.

Gov. HUMPHREY has issued a proclamation calling on the citizens to repair to their houses of worship on the 15th of November, in view of an impending conflict, to implore God's blessing.

The steamer *Theodora* has arrived, and reports that MASON and SLIDELL arrived at Nassau on the 11th, Cardenas on the 16th, and Havana on the 17th. The ladies of Havana presented the steamer with a flag. The ladies of Matanzas sent HAMPTON's Legion a flag, and a dinner was given the officers and passengers by the citizens of Havana. The *Theodora* returned with a valuable cargo. She reports that the steamer *Keystone State* captured a Southern steamer loaded with arms and ammunition, and has gone to New-York.

The Alexandria (La.) *Constitutional* of the 19th ult., says:

"We learn that there is to be erected near this city a large slaughter-house, at which 40,000 beeves are to be slain and packed for the use of the army. We learn that the butchers have contracted to furnish the Government with 100,000 barrels of mess beef. The work of slaughtering will commence in a few weeks."

The Little Rock *Gazette*, of the 26th ult., says Hon. SOLON BORLAND has been appointed Brigadier-General.

Gen. JOHNSTON, according to late Richmond papers, is in command of the army of the Potomac, which numbers about 150,000 men, with headquarters at Centreville. The First Maryland Regiment is among those at the latter place.

Ex-Gov. LOWE, of Maryland, had nearly succeeded in raising a full brigade of Marylanders, a few companies only lacking their full complement of men. The Ex-Governor was expecting a commission as Brigadier-General as soon as his command was complete and equipped.

Capt. WM. D. BROWN, of Maryland, and late of the Lafayette Guards, of Baltimore, holds the commission of Captain in LOWE's brigade. All the officers of the brigade were entitled to their pay, but as a general thing they appropriated it to the equipment of their various commands. R. SNOWDEN ANDREWS' section of artillery was at Evensport, on the Potomac, assisting in the blockade of that river. Many well-known Marylanders were with him, including a number of the former cadets of the Naval School at Annapolis, who acted as gunners.

GEORGE LEMMON, who obtained some notoriety in Baltimore last Spring, by attempting to cut down the American flag from the Custom-house, had received a Recruiting Sergeant's commission for his gallantry displayed at the battle of Bull Run. He was recruiting at Fredericksburgh. Fifteen thousand Enfield rifles had arrived at Richmond from the South, a steamer having run the blockade with them.

A dispatch from Knoxville, Oct. 30, says:

"A dispatch from Lynchburgh, of the 29th, says that the reported engagement near Romney is believed to be unfounded.

Matters are very quiet about Manassas. There are no signs of an early battle in that quarter. There are no Federal troops about Leesburgh. It is now doubtful whether they will show themselves on this side of the river soon again.

Official intelligence says the Federal fleet sailed from Hampton seaward; destination supposed to be some point on the Atlantic coast.

Col. BEAR, of the Eighteenth Mississippi, died last Saturday of wounds received in the battle of Leesburgh."

A paragraph in the *Delta* reports that "official intelligence has been received, measurably confirming the report of the attack on the Confederate forces near Romney." Result not stated.

Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR, lately appointed Brigadier, the Richmond *Dispatch* says, has been tendered the appointment of Quartermaster-General.

It is stated, on Richmond authority, that Gen. LEE's command has been divided—LEE taking command in Northwestern Virginia, Gen. H. R. JACKSON, of Georgia, in the Valley, and that Gen. HOLMES takes command on the Lower Potomac.

It is also reported that part of the great fleet is on its way to New-Orleans.

Gen. W. H. F. WALKER, of the Louisiana Brigade under BEAUREGARD, has resigned.

Mr. CHARLES P. MAY, of Montgomery, Ala., has commenced the manufacture of "patent leather" on a large scale in that city.

DOINGS OF BUCKNER'S MEN.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

CAMP AT NOLIN, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1861.

On Sunday night, Capt. JOHN D. BRENT, of Company K, Louisville Legion, penetrated more than ten miles beyond Green River. He gives the most satisfactory and complete account we have yet received of matters and things in that region. His unexampled daring came near costing him his life or his liberty. Four hundred rebels beat the woods on all sides in search of him, but knowing every part of the country, and being determined not to return until he had accomplished what he went for, he managed to elude them, spent several hours in their very midst, and did not start back until he had performed the duty he went upon. He reports that in the direction of Glasgow there is no large body of rebels this side of Rocky Hill. The old camp at Horse Cave is entirely deserted. Roving parties fill the whole country as far as Green River, just as they did between Green River and Bacon Creek before our late advance to Nolin. They are plundering and laying waste every homestead between the pickets of their advance guard and Green River, as, a while since, they did those between their position at Woodsonville and Bacon Creek. To the great mass of the *Journal's* readers, this fact will seem to indicate either that BUCKNER has concluded to abandon finally and forever his late offensive plan, and content himself with the line of the Barren, or else that he has no control over his men. Capt. BRENT says that one who has not seen the ravaged fields and desolate homesteads beyond Green River, can form no idea of the extent of the ruin these miscreants have wrought. I should not be surprised, however, from the very extravagance of their robberies, if yet a third solution besides the two I have above suggested, were the correct one.

WHAT THE FRIGATE NIAGARA IS DOING.

A letter from on board the *Niagara*, which was at the mouth of the Mississippi, is published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The writer details the circumstances of the attack upon the blockading fleet, and says:

"In this unfortunate affair the enemy accomplished their object in driving us from the river, and captured all the lumber, bags, tools, &c., employed in the erection of the battery; also a small schooner, partly laden with coal. We lost no men in this affair, and are of the opinion that a large steamer of the rebel party was disabled by our shot, as she was towed away up the river.

We were lying at Fort Pickens when we heard the disastrous news, *and had sent over spare spars, rigging, &c., on shore, preparatory to making an attack upon the batteries of Gen. Bragg, when we were obliged to heave up anchor and visit our 'little progeny' down here.* Suffice it to say, we found them *all anchored safely in blue water!*

The following vessels now occupy the blockading stations in these waters:

Steam frigate *Niagara*, flag-ship, southwest Pass.
Steam-frigate *Colorado*, off Fort Pickens.
Steam-frigate *Mississippi*, Mobile.
Steam-sloop *Richmond*, Ship Island.
Steamer *Cuyler*, Pass a l'Outre.
Steamer *South Carolina*, Galveston, Texas.
Steamer *Huntsville*, Key West, (repairing.)
Steamer *Water Witch*, Southwest Pass, (tender.)
Frigate *Santee*, Galveston, Texas.
Frigate *Potomac*, Mobile, Ala.
Sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, Pass à l'Outre.
Sloop-of-war *Preble*, Berwick Bay.
Ship *Pampero*, Barrataria Bay.
Store-ship *Nightingale*, for New-York, soon.
Coal-bark *Kuhu*, Southwest Pass.

The steamer *South Carolina* has just brought in another prize, laden with 600 barrels of turpentine, valued at $45,000. The cargo will be transferred to the *Nightingale*, and she will sail for Nova Scotia immediately. The prize will be burned.

The rumor that the steamer *Star of the West* and an armed bark had escaped when our ships were driven from the river, is untrue. The blockade in the Gulf is complete.

On the 17th inst., two large rebel steamers appeared in the Mississippi River, apparently challenging some of our vessels to an encounter. The steamers *South Carolina* and *Water Witch* engaged them, and after two hours' fighting, drove them up the stream to the forts. They have not been seen since.

On the 19th inst., the steamer *Massachusetts*, blockading at Ship Island, engaged several light steamers of the enemy; but owing to her draft of water, was unable to pursue them. The *Massachusetts* received a shell in her cabin, tearing down the panel work, but no other damage.

The French steamer *Lavoisier* made her appearance on the 24th. Visits were exchanged by the officers. Her crew are disabled by the yellow fever. Flag-officer MCLEAN offered them assistance, but it was declined.

Commander HANDY, late of the *Vincennes*, has been ordered home for trial. Charge, deserting the ship, &c., &c.

Lieut. MARCY has been appointed to the command in his place.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—NOS. 597, 1349, 109, 852, 1160, 1367, 1377, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1391, 1393, 1399, 1405, 1411, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1483, 1489, 5518.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 37, 94, 99, 100, 103, 110, 112, 119, 246, 120, 122, 135, 138, 160, 172, 161, 192, 203, 204, 205, 221, 221½, 222, 226, 231.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2537, 2525, 1611, 2125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2211, 2219, 2503, 711. *Part II.*—1584, 2542, 2582, 2500, 2596, 2158, 2606, 2608, 2610, 2614, 2616, 2620, 2624, 2628, 1786, 2424, 2592, 1548, 1890, 1580.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1512, 1522, 1,490, 1551, 1552, 1555, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1567, 1568. *Part II.*—Nos. 1569, 1570, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1247, 1448, 363, 1187, 321.

Effect of an Appeal from a Judgment—Equitable Control of the Court over its own Judgments and Process.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Stricken vs. *Wakeman.*—This was a motion to discharge a levy, and set aside an execution, appeal having been taken from the judgment pursuant to which the execution was issued, proper security being given.

WOODRUFF, J.—It is clear, I think, upon a review of the cases already decided, and according to the true import of the code, that the taking of an appeal from the judgment, and giving the security presented by the code, although they operate as a stay of proceedings, and prevent a sale of property levied upon, do not operate to discharge a previous levy, or supersede an execution issued before the appeal was taken. But the Court has power, in the exercise of its discretion, in its equitable control over its own judgments and process to do both, if the ends of justice or the prevention of unnecessary or oppressive hardship requires it. And it should be done where there is no suggestion that the appeal is not taken in good faith, or that the security given on the appeal is not ample to secure to the party recovering the amount of his recovery, if the judgment should be affirmed.

On the payment by the appellant of the Sheriff's fees on the execution herein already accrued, the levy may be discharged and the execution set aside.

Citizenship—What Persons of Foreign Birth are Citizens without Naturalization.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Application of Wm Morrison.—This is a case of considerable importance and interest to a large class of persons in the United States, there being a great deal of ignorance on the subject involved. The applicant came to the United States with his parents while he was an infant. During his infancy his father became a naturalized citizen of the country; and he now applies to the Court to ascertain if, under such circumstances, he having arrived at the age of 21 years, he is a citizen of the United States without taking out naturalization papers. The following is the opinion of the Court on the subject:

HILTON, J.—By the act of Congress passed April 14, 1802, and which is still in force, the minor children of any parent duly naturalized, and who, at the time of such naturalization of the parent, reside within the United States, became citizens immediately upon their arriving at the age of 21 years.

It was so held by the late Chancellor, in West *vs.* West, (8 Paige R., 443;) and, apart from the fact that that decision has never been questioned, such, I think, is the plain construction and intention of the act of Congress referred to, the language of which does not make the right to citizenship of the minor children of an alien, who are born abroad, depend upon their residing here for any particular period of time, but rests solely upon the fact of the minority and residence in this country at the time of the naturalization of their parent.

The applicant is, undoubtedly, vested with all the rights of a citizen of the United States.

Western Travelers—Indiana Divorces.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

Sarah H. McGiffert vs. *John N. McGiffert.*—This is an action for a divorce *a vinculo*, for the alleged adultery of the husband. The defence is, that the defendant some time since went to the State of Indiana, where he obtained a divorce from the plaintiff, on the ground of desertion, and married again in that State. Justice DAVIS, at Special Term, decided the divorce obtained in Indiana to be no bar to the action.

The case now comes up on appeal from this decision. Decision reserved.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, the case of Charles Noaks, charged with forgery in the third degree, continued from Monday, was concluded by a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Ann J. Goodwin was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

Julia Stevens pleaded guilty to an assault and battery, and was sentenced to two days in the City Prison.

Charles Edlen, German, 35 years of age, was tried and convicted of stealing $400 in money from Alexander Angerman, the keeper of a lager beer saloon in Fifth-street. Sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. Two accomplices, charged with the same offence, are under indictment, and will be tried to-day.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*The People ex rel. Wade* vs. *Eastman et al.*—Order to be settled on two days' notice.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Drew* vs. *Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, Kellog* vs. *Earle, Mittreacht* vs. *Kelly.*—Cases settled.

BRADY, J.—*Broderick* vs. *Eorst.*—Motion granted so far as to allow defendant to appear and answer.

Wallenstein vs. *Dunstress.*—Motion granted.

Scott, Receiver, vs. *Wallech.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 12, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg..	94⅛	55	Hudson River R....	40⅜
12,000	U.S.6s '81 Coupon	94⅜	50	do.....b30	40⅜
2,000	do.....	94⅜	50	do.....	40⅜
12,000	U.S.5s '74 Coupon	85	50	do.....s10	40¼
2,000	Ill. Canal Bds. '60	80	100	do.....	40¼
4,000	do.....	80¼	100	do.....s15	40
1,000	Ill. Coup. Bds. '79	81	200	do.....	40½
1,000	Ill. Sterling Bds.	78	100	do.....b30	40¼
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43	200	Harlem R.....b10	13
10,000	Virginia St. 6s...	48	300	do.....	13
38,000	Missouri State 6s	44⅜	550	Harlem R. Prefer'd	33
10,000	do.....s60	44	25	do.....	32¾
3,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R....	48	65	Little Miami R....	87
2,500	Cal. St. 7s.....	81½	100	Reading R.....s60	35⅜
3,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	87	300	do.....	35½
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs...	76⅜	350	Mich. Cen. R.....	52
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	105¼	250	do.....b30	52
1,000	do.....b60	105	200	do.....	51⅜
1,000	Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1st m. S. F. C. Bds..	95½	50	do.....s60	51¼
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	78	600	do.....	51⅝
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	39⅞	50	do.....b10	51⅜
10,000	L. E. & W. 1 m. b.	72½	50	do.....b10	51⅝
50	Bank of Commerce.	83	250	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	19
20	Am. Ex. Bk.....	85	1050	do.....	19¼
15	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	85	100	do.....s10	19¼
173	Pac. M.S.Co. ex di.	95	25	do.....	19⅛
50	do.....b10	95	50	Clev. and Pitts. R.	11⅜
250	do.....	95⅛	10	Cleve., Col. & Cin.R.	97¾
100	do.....b60	95⅜	122	Gal. and Chic. R....	71
50	do.....b10	95⅛	50	do.....	70¾
50	do.....b30	95⅛	10	do.....	70¾
1650	N. Y. Central R..	79⅜	210	Clev. and Tol. R....	37¾
50	do.....s30	79⅜	200	do.....b30	37¾
900	do.....s10	79⅜	100	do.....b30	37⅜
33	do.....	79⅜	100	do.....s10	37
49	Erie Railway.....	33¾	1100	do.....	37⅛
100	do.....b60	33¾	500	do.....	37
275	do.....	33⅜	550	Chic. & R. I. R....	54¼
100	do.....s60	33⅜	50	do.....s30	54⅜
100	do.....s10	33⅜	100	do.....b30	54⅜
100	do.....b10	33⅜	50	do.....s60	54⅜
200	Erie Railway Pref.	59¾	50	do.....b30	54⅜
50	do.....s30	59⅜	50	Ch., Bur. & Quin. R.	65½
38	do.....	59	50	do.....s30	65
50	do.....b10	59½	212	Mil. & P. Du C'n R.	21½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94⅛	145	Erie Railway Pref.	59¾
10,000	MissouriSt.6s. b10	44⅜	50	do.....b10	59⅜
1,000	do.....	44⅜	100	do.....b10	59¾
$9,000	do.....	44⅜	100	do.....	59¾
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43	50	do.....b30	59¾
1,000	N. In. 1st Mtg....	80½	50	Panama Railroad	120
10	National Bank....	85	100	Gal. & Ch. Railroad	71
100	Pac.M.S.Co. ex div.	97	250	Hud. Riv. R.....	30¾
50	do.....s60	96⅜	50	do.....s60	40
10	do.....	97⅛	100	Harlem Railroad...	13
50	do.....	97¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.....	52¾
150	do.....	98	100	do.....s10	52¾
100	N. Y. Central R....	79¾	50	do.....	52¾
300	do.....	79⅞	25	do.....	52¾
50	do.....s30	79⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	37⅜
150	do.....b60	79⅜	400	do.....	37¾
350	do.....	79⅜	250	Ch. & Rock I. R....	55¼
50	do.....b60	79⅞	100	do.....s60	55
200	Erie Railway.....	34	15	do.....	55⅛
250	do.....	33⅞	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R..	22

TUESDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

There is a buoyant Stock Market to-day on the continued favorable advices from the Naval Expedition off the coast of South Carolina. Although the reports are mainly through secession channels, they were construed to mean much greater advantages to the loyal arms than appear on their face. The rumor of an assault upon Charleston was not generally credited, while the various items from Beaufort and Port Royal were deemed conclusive of the successful landing of the United States forces. There was a large business at the early Board in most of the Railway shares, though prices, until the afternoon telegraphic dispatches, were scarcely so firm on the Western list as at the close of yesterday's dealings. The New-York Roads were ¼@¾ ℔ cent. higher on the printed sales, and further improved on the Street and at the Second Board, the price of New-York Central carrying up the general Share market at the close of the day. The decline of the morning in Michigan Central was recovered, and Toledo and Rock Island went ahead of the best sales of yesterday. Panama rose 1@1¼, and Pacific Mail 3 ℔ cent., and Tennessee and Missouri State 6 ℔ cents. were firmer and in demand. At auction the following sales of Stocks were made by S. DRAPER, by order of Hon. G. VAN STEENWYCK, Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin:

$6,000	Tenn. 6s, '92.....	42⅜	19,000	Missouri 6s.....	44⅜
3,000	do.....	42⅜	7,000	do.....	44¼
13,000	do.....	42⅜	6,000	N. Carolina 6s...	60½
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '98.....	42⅜	13,000	do.....	60⅜
6,000	Virginia 6s, 1 cer.	37⅜	7,000	do.....	60¼
1,000	Louisiana 6s, '68.	60⅜	1,000	Ohio 6s, '86.....	92⅜
10,500	California 7s, '77.	61⅜	2,000	Georgia 6s.....	85½
2,000	do.....	81½	9,000	Indiana 5s.....	76¾
2,000	California 7s, '67.	82½			

Late in the afternoon the general market left off firm at about the following figures:

Central	79¾	Erie Preferred	59¾
Erie	33⅞	Mich. Guaranteed	39¾
Toledo	37⅛	Missouri 6s	44⅜
Rock Island	55⅛	United States 6s, 1881	94⅝
Michigan Central	52¾	Pacific.....ex div.	97⅜
Panama	119½	Hudson	40¾

The Exchange market supported the advance of yesterday to 107¼@108 ℔ cent. for Bankers' Bills on London, and this rise influenced Merchant bills on England and France against Domestic Produce shipments full ¼ ℔ cent., as compared with the last mail. Sales of this week of Exchange were made from 106¾ to 107¼ ℔ cent. The market for Money is easy at 6 ℔ cent. at call, and 6@7 ℔ cent. on prime discounts. The Banks paid into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, $3,500,000 on account of the second negotiation with the Government of Oct. 1. The other payments into the office on account of the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds amount to half a million of dollars. The rise in Exchange for the present mail, in the face of three and a quarter millions drawn against Domestic Produce this week, is attributed to certain remittances said to be making on Government account for the purchase of army equipment in Europe; but to what amount is not stated. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the ports of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 12, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	$1,504,820	$3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSINS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from the Great Expedition which we publish this morning, although no later than that given in the TIMES yesterday, is much fuller in detail, and of the highest importance. It is obtained from rebel sources, no dispatch-boat having yet arrived direct from the fleet. The expedition approached Port Royal Entrance on Thursday last, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and engaged Forts Walker and Beauregard, on Hilton Head and Bay Point, and during the hottest of the fire several vessels of the fleet passed in and took possession of the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston, which they immediately blockaded, apparently according to a preconcerted plan. Four other vessels made directly for Beaufort, and at last advices were within sight of the city. Meantime, the forts at the entrance, mounting some thirty to thirty-six guns, had been reduced and were taken possession of by our forces and preparations were being made to land on Port Royal Island and attack Beaufort. Only one of the National gunboats is known to have been lost, and she was burnt. Some accounts say that several others were disabled, but there is no certainty about this. The rebels complain that the guns in their batteries were very badly served, while those of the fleet were served with the greatest precision. Commodore TATNALL, as before announced, was in command of the rebel "fleet," consisting principally of tug-boats, but when the National vessels entered Broad River his vessels scattered, and he landed to assist in saving the shore guns. The Charleston *Mercury*, from which a great portion of our news is obtained, is evidently afraid that Charleston will soon be in possession of the National forces.

Almost rivaling in importance the success of the Great Expedition is the brilliant victory gained at Piketon, in Kentucky, by Gen. NELSON, over the rebel forces, under Generals WILLIAMS and HOWES, on Friday and Saturday last. The details of this affair are as yet very brief, but we gather from our dispatches the facts that Col. MOORE with 3,800 National troops, attacked the rebels in the rear, while Col. HARRIS, with only 600 men attacked them in front—the latter falling back, while Col. MOORE pressed forward, until the enemy were brought into a position in the midst of Gen. NELSON'S brigade, when they were attacked simultaneously from all sides, and defeated in the most complete manner, with the loss of 400 killed and 1,000 prisoners. Among the prisoners are the two Generals, WILLIAMS and HOWES. This splendid stroke of military strategy was accomplished, our dispatches state, after two days' fighting. Piketon, the scene of the victory, is the capital of Pike County, and is situated on the west fork of the Sandy River, about one hundred and seventy miles southeast of Lexington, in the extreme eastern part of the State.

Our advices from Western Virginia are important. Dispatches received in Cincinnati state that the rebels, who at last accounts were engaged in shelling Gen. ROSECRANS' camp from Cotton Hill, have been driven from their position, and the hill is now in possession of the National troops. Several of the enemy were killed, but on our side no loss was suffered. The affair at Guyandotte, mentioned briefly yesterday, appears to have been a most atrocious one. It appears that the inhabitants of the place formed a plot with a large body of rebel cavalry to murder the entire National force there in cold blood. The rebel citizens accordingly, on Sunday night, were more than usually kind to our troops, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts. Many who were off duty accepted these invitations, and while thus thrown off their guard, the rebel cavalry rushed into the place and commenced the work of butchery, in which the rebel citizens assisted. Those of our soldiers who were in camp made hasty preparations for defence, but were overpowered by numbers. The town was subsequently destroyed, by order of Col. ZIEGLER, some of whose men were among those murdered. It is now a heap of ashes.

The Union men in East Tennessee are beginning to make themselves felt in a manner extremely disagreeable to the rebels. They have burned numbers of railroad bridges, to prevent the transportation of rebel troops, and have cut the telegraph wires, to interfere with the transmission of rebel dispatches. On Saturday morning last one bridge of two hundred feet span, was destroyed on the East Tennessee Railroad; four structures on the line north of Knoxville have been rendered useless, and on Friday last a heavy wooden bridge at Charleston, in Bradley County, seventy-five miles southwest of Knoxville, was destroyed. This is fighting the rebels with their favorite weapons, and the kind of warfare they seem to comprehend most perfectly.

There appears to be no longer room for doubt that the pirate steamer *Sumter* has been captured by one of our cruisers. A letter has been received in Washington, written on board the frigate *Santee*, off Galveston, which gives the particulars. She appears to have been caught in one of her own favorite traps. The gunboat which captured her—probably the *Iroquois*—assumed the guise of a merchantman, and after leading her a sufficient distance, turned upon her, ran her on shore, and captured her entire officers and crew. The prisoners were subsequently transferred to the *Niagara*, at the mouth of the Mississippi, where they yet remain. The locality of the capture is not stated, but it is probably somewhere on the coast of Texas.

An important army order will be found among our special Washington dispatches, making new divisions of military departments in the Western States and Territories, and assigning commanders to them. A Department of New-Mexico is formed, to be commanded by Col. CANBY; a Department of Kansas, commanded by Gen. HUNTER; the Department of Missouri will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK; Gen. BUELL will command the Department of the Ohio, as before announced, and the Department of Western Virginia will be commanded by Gen. ROSECRANS.

The St. Louis papers, of Saturday, bring in a remarkable speech delivered by Gen. FREMONT to a knot of his admirers, who extended him a welcome on the occasion of his return to St. Louis, on the night of Friday last. The demonstration, he declared among other things, strengthened his "confidence—already somewhat wavering—in our Republican institutions." He also said that he should soon *make* occasion to answer definitely the charges preferred against him.

There is a sad state of affairs in parts of Western Virginia, according to the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. In Lewis and the adjoining counties, during the last week, no less than five Union men have been shot by roving guerilla bands. In Gilmer County the assassinations became so frequent that on the 3d, HENRY H. WITHERS, a member of the last Wheeling Convention, gathered together seventy-five citizens, and marching upon Glenville, the headquarters of one of the bands, routed it, killing its leader, named FERRILL, and his son.

The Newark *Mercury* learns, from a reliable source at Washington, that no advance is likely to be made for some time to come by the Army of the Potomac. It is believed, however, that the New-Jersey troops will be detailed, at no distant day, for service on the Southern coast, and in anticipation of being called into service, they are being drilled and rapidly advanced in proficiency.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, with advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 31st ult. and Londonderry on the 1st inst. She brings no political intelligence of interest, but the commercial news is important. The Liverpool cotton market appears at last to have taken a turn downward, and the market is quoted dull at a decline of ¼d. Breadstuffs were firm, though prices generally were unchanged. Provisions were dull.

The officers and crew of the French war steamer *Pomona*, wrecked on the North Carolina coast, has arrived at Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. The wreck was blown up by the French Commander, to prevent the materials of war from falling into the hands of either of the belligerents, though one report says that the rebels obtained her guns, six in number.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment—composed principally of soldiers of the Eighth Regiment from the same State, returned after three months' service in the war—arrived here yesterday, and were received with much distinction by the citizens of New-York and the society known as the "Sons of Massachusetts." At a handsome breakfast provided for the officers at the Astor House, Senator WILSON, Gen. BURNSIDE, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD and Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE made interesting addresses.

The Fifty-seventh Regiment, Col. ZOOK, left its encampment at Nieu Dorp, Staten Island, and proceeded by way of Amboy to Washington. The regiment numbers over eight hundred men, all of whom are uniformed, armed and equipped.

Dr. HAYES received a cordial welcome at the Kane Lodge of Masons last evening, and in the course of the evening, narrated some of his experiences in the Arctic regions.

It is understood that Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET will be made Quartermaster-General of the Potomac, in place of Gen. MEIGS, who will be detached to take his position in the late Gen. FREMONT'S Division. Gen. VAN VLIET is a very popular officer.

The name of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from Maryland. Hon. ANTHONY KENNEDY it is said, will not be a candidate for re-election.

ANSON P. STAGER, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph lines, has been appointed Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, and detailed to take charge of all the telegraph lines belonging to or in use by the Government. He is made Quartermaster, in order that he can be a disbursing officer. His Headquarters will be at Cleveland, Ohio. An Assistant Superintendent will be appointed in each Military Department. T. T. ECKERT has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the lines in the Department of the Potomac.

At Special Term of the Common Please Judge HILTON has rendered an important opinion respecting naturalization, citizenship, &c., which will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market was buoyant yesterday, and prices ¼@¼ ₱ cent. above Monday's sales on nearly all the Railways. Exchange closed firm, at 107¾@108 ₱ cent., owing to an extra demand, supposed to be for Government account.

A very active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday. Heavy receipts of Flour prevented any rise in the price of shipping brands, while Wheat advanced 1c.@2c., and Corn, 2c.@3c. per bushel. Shippers and speculators were the principal buyers. Cotton was salable and steady. Provisions were depressed. Pork and Lard were cheaper. A lively inquiry existed for Sugars, Rio Coffee, Refined Ingot Copper, Raisins, Hay and Tallow. Naval Stores, Iron, Lead, Hemp, Seeds, Spices, Molasses and Whalebone were inactive. Whisky was in moderate request, as were also Oils, Rice, Teas and Tobacco. The freight engagements were more extensive, but rates were lower.

The cattle market is again largely overstocked, though many of the bullocks are light and thin. About 5,400 were reported at Forty-fourth-street up to Tuesday evening, to which add 200 sold at Bergen, and as many more at the down-town yards, and the total will foot up little, if any, short of 6,000 head. A few of the best cattle sold at 8½c. at the opening of the market, but 8c. could not be obtained for others nearly as good during the afternoon. The decline from last week will probably be fully ½c. per lb. Trade was slow, and drovers were counting on heavy losses. Butchers were backward in making purchases, only offering 7c.@7½c. for good retailing steers. The market promises no better for drovers to-morrow.

THE ESCAPE OF A COTTON SHIP.—The *Bermuda*, a British steamship, which a few weeks ago carried arms to rebel hands, and joy to rebel hearts, by running the blockade at Savannah, has repeated the attempt, with equal success, carrying out to England a cargo of cotton. The method was probably simple. The tug which subsequently dragged her beyond the bar, had, previously reconnoitering, ascertained the absence of the coast-guard, so that there was nothing to impede escape. For, on the theory that any guard was at that point of the coast, it is impossible to account for the escape of a first-class merchant steamer, openly towed out to sea, without assuming connivance on the part of the National officers. We must rather suppose the blockading squadron assigned to Savannah had been called to share in the operations at Port Royal; and that the *Bermuda* profited by its absence.

The Culmination of the Struggle.

The news this morning from every quarter gives some idea of the vast power which the Government have for months been accumulating. We are now beginning to see the difference between abundant means—consciousness of a just cause—business method—habits of order and subordination and a mechanical training, on one side, and a wild frenzy, unsupported by a single quality we have named, on the other. The first successes are usually on the side of the latter, as a mob may be able to burn down a city, while the next day no trace of its organization may be found. We have waited till every arm we possess could be brought into action; when the blows we strike are irresistible, because they cannot be opposed by equal preparation and resources. We are rewarded for our patience and sacrifices by the unmistakable proofs that, this morning, we can see the beginning of the end.

The most exciting, though not perhaps the most important intelligence, is the success of the Great Expedition. This was to be expected. It is undoubtedly master of the finest estuary on the Southern coast south of the Chesapeake, and a position of unequaled value as a base of operations. The first bolt from the fleet has fallen where it should fall—upon South Carolina. It threatens alike Charleston and Savannah, and cutting off communication between them, will give employment to a force twice as great as that of which the Expedition is composed—both of these cities now being at our mercy, unless the army of the Potomac is recalled for their defence. The prestige lost by the rebel and gained by the Union cause is sufficient to turn the whole scale in our favor. But this Expedition is to be repeated till every important point on the Southern coast is in our possession. The impossibility of defence will really prevent any determined resistance from being made.

On the North the intelligence is equally cheering. Missouri is practically cleaned of the rebels. PRICE, with his horde of bandits, has sought refuge in the wilds of Arkansas. In Kentucky, one of the most decided blows of the campaign has been struck. The rebel army concentrated at Piketon has been literally annihilated. This was the army that the traitor BRECKINRIDGE has been organizing for the purpose of holding Eastern Kentucky, and of maintaining communication between FLOYD and ZOLLICOFFER. The movement of the former, which has been defeated by ROSECRANS, was undoubtedly to support the army which has been so signally defeated. ZOLLICOFFER, unsupported, will not only have to fall back upon Cumberland Gap, but very probably still further South, and perhaps to Central Tennessee. The Union men of East Tennessee may be strong enough to compel such a movement. They have just rendered the crowning service of breaking up the great line of communication of the rebels, by destroying the bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad. Such a work would have been a great feat for any army of 50,000 men. The coöperative movement upon the Southern coast, and the glorious successes in Kentucky, will give them renewed courage and zeal. We may now count upon their rendering this route entirely impassable. With its loss the rebel army at Manassas must disband for want of food. We trust it will not be long before the other routes, the railways running through Eastern North Carolina, will be in our hands.

For the first time in the war we are now presenting superior forces at every point of contact. We are just beginning to display a strength against which the rebels can oppose nothing of the kind, every movement having a common object. The roar of the cannon at Beaufort is far more terrible to the camp at Manassas than an attack, with all our forces, in front. We turn its flank by a force that is not within 500 miles of it. We have passed through the most trying of all periods—that of preparation, during which, from apparent inaction we had to subject ourselves to all the imputations of weakness and incompetency. Because the rebels could fire a building and rush forward in blind rage in their work of destruction, restrained by no respect for law, or the usages that characterize Christian society, foreigners pronounced it *success*. We are now disproving this great lie, and showing that intelligence and Freedom are more than a match for ignorance and Slavery.

THE LAST OF THE BUCCANEERS.—The pirate-ship *Sumter* has undoubtedly been nabbed at last. After a brief and inglorious career of less than half a year, the vessel, says the telegram tersely, "has been caught in her own trap." She thought she had a galleon, and suddenly discovered that one of Uncle Sam's sea-dogs had her. So she gently resigned her soul, body and crew into the hands of her captors; and the latter, doubtless well ornamented with iron jewelry, are now on their way to this port,—here to receive a like fate with the pirates of the *Savannah*, who were tried but *not* convicted, last week. The *Sumter* was commissioned by JEFF. DAVIS to "burn, sink and destroy" every ship which had the Stars and Stripes flying at its peak; and when first she slipped to sea from New-Orleans, the Yankees were given to understand that, in a very short time, their shipping and their flag would be clean swept from the five great oceans of the world. But, alas for great expectations! She captured, all by fraud, one ship, two brigantines, three brigs, two barks, and one schooner; but every one of these is now in the hands of its rightful owners, with the old flag flying, excepting only the one ship, which the *Sumter* fulfilled her commission by burning at sea. With the *Sumter's* venture and capture, fails the great and terrible system of Southern privateering, of which we and the world heard so much half a year ago. As for the Captain, who until lately commanded her, he has fled to England, and now, it is reported, is about to deliver a course of shilling lectures upon the American crisis.

The Expedition to South Carolina.

The splendid success that has attended the naval expedition at Port Royal, and the tidings of which, still through rebel sources, we publish this morning, will carry the public mind to the climax of satisfaction. The painful suspense, now so happily relieved, that has held the country spell-bound over the fate of the fleet for two weeks but adds intensity to the delight with which the grand *coup* will be hailed. This is not merely the successful execution of a part of the warlike programme, but the prologue of a drama, which is to open with the illuminated initial of the capture of the rebellious city by the sea. The novelty of the arm employed, the poetic justice of the punishment inflicted, and the vast train of consequences that must come out of this fact, all conspire to make it the most brilliant, if not the most important event of the contest.

Thursday morning last saw the whole fleet in rendezvous off the entrance. About 10 o'clock, our gunboats, having entered the estuary, attacked the batteries on Hilton Head and Island Point—the "little Confederate mosquito fleet" of TATNALL forming a miniature line of battle in the inlets behind the forts. Under cover of a heavy fire from our men-of-war simultaneously on the various batteries, our entire fleet passed up into Broad River, of which Port Royal entrance is the outlet. The "little Confederate mosquito fleet" dodged ignominiously into the convenient creeks that abound around that amphibious region—some escaping, and others running aground. Our flotilla having thus effected a successful *entrée* into Broad River, a portion of it immediately made for and blockaded the mouths of the inlets leading to Beaufort, Savannah and Charleston. This important measure gives us possession of the whole of that inland water-way, and is the indispensable complement of our possession of the entrance, cutting off all chance of rebel reinforcements by the coast. There is bitter lament in the rebel journals over the bad firing of their artillerists, only their "poor practice" having prevented the utter annihilation of the great armada. On the other hand, a dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury* makes the galling acknowledgment that the "Yankee firing was very accurate." The Hatteras model was a very good one in the style of shell-throwing, and there was probably no going back of that. There is no evidence that our vessels met with a single disaster, for the melodramatic account we have of one gunboat which was destroyed by their fire is not corroborated by subsequent reports. There is mention that four vessels had gone up within sight of Beaufort, and an anticipation that they were about to effect a landing. Preparations were also making for landing a large force on Hilton Head Island, the whole *nntourage* of which is commanded by our vessels, and which, when fortified, would form an admirable base of operations.

Of the steps which are to follow these preliminaries, we may form ready conjecture. The occupation of Port Royal Island with Beaufort; the destruction of communications with the mainland, until the island shall have been so strongly fortified as to render our fifteen thousand proof against ten times their number; and subsequent preparations for aggressive action either toward Savannah or Charleston, but more probably the latter; such we cannot doubt are transactions upon the programme Gen. SHERMAN proposes to himself; and we are at liberty to say that before another week he will have been reached by reinforcements, powerful enough to authorize any operations in the interior he may design. There is indeed nothing in the intelligence thus far received from this quarter which does not justify the utmost content and hopefulness.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE—THE SICILIAN VESPERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The additional particulars received of the affair at Guyandotte on Sunday evening give a frightfully tragic interest to the story. There were, it seems, stationed as a guard in the town something less than three hundred Union troops, all Virginians. The most of these the rebel inhabitants, by dint of delusive demonstrations of kindly feeling and anxious hospitality, beguiled to their houses on the evening in question, and then by a display of signals, announced to the guerilla cavalry of Ex-Congressman JENKINS, lurking in the neighborhood, that the unconscious victims were garlanded for the slaughter. The butchers, five hundred in number, dashed into the town, fell upon the unarmed National soldiers, and after killing a number, as yet unascertained, made captives of the remainder, those only who had declined the hospitality of the conspirators escaping. While the fight was proceeding, the rebel population, male and female, assisted the destruction by firing from the windows upon their betrayed guests

Had the possibility of reviving on any theatre of war in the nineteenth century the dramas of the Sicilian Vespers, St. Bartholomew's Night, and Glencoe, been preasserted, an outraged civilization must have pronounced the assertion a slander upon the age. Yet the spirit which suggested this Guyandotte massacre is even worse than that which prompted either of the three great tragedies referred to. The slain at Palermo were merciless foreign oppressors; at Paris, professors of a heresy which the murderers deemed it a sacred obligation to extirpate; in Scotland, outlaws whom the soldiery were under strict military orders to slay. But the victims at Guyandotte were the immediate brethren of the butchers; natives not only of the same country, but of the same State; differing neither in race or faith, differing only in opinion upon a question wholly political and social. That so devilish a plot should have been devised against such, and so pitilessly executed, is a fact only possible of a people whose institutions are essentially barbarous, the negative of right and clemency, the incarnation of all there is treacherous and cruel in unregenerated human nature.

The Victory in Kentucky.

The success which has attended the arms of Gen. NELSON, in Eastern Kentucky, will class with the few really brilliant events of the war. The telegraphic account, though as usual, meagre, is unusually free from confusion and contradiction, so that even in the absence of details as to relative numbers and the facts of the conflict, there is no difficulty in comprehending its character and results.

When Gen. ZOLLICOFFER invaded Kentucky through Cumberland Gap, he did so with a force wholly inadequate to effect on the right wing of the invading army what BUCKNER and PILLOW were to accomplish at the centre and on the left. It was impossible to hold his own even against the Union strength at Camp Dick Robinson, unless the Secessionists of Eastern Kentucky hastened as rapidly to take up arms as did those of other portions of the State; in addition to which there was the danger of a flank attack from the National forces in Western Virginia, who might even execute a fine strategic movement southward, seizing the Gap itself and threatening the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. To meet these perils, the leaders of the Kentucky treason organized a camp at West Liberty, in the very centre of the eastern counties, upon the supposition that the movement would find none but sympathizers in that section of the commonwealth. Discovering their error, the camp was suddenly withdrawn to Prestonburgh, in Floyd County where BRECKINRIDGE and PRESTON joined it and labored zealously in the task of recruiting and procuring arms and munitions. A double advantage was sought by this removal. Not only would the advance of the Union army, understood to be moving southward from the Ohio, be checked, but any sudden flank movement of Gen. Cox's National army on the Kanawha would be prevented. The rebel force congregated at that iime at Prestonburgh amounted to seven thousand men, commanded by Gen. WILLIAMS. With the approach of the Union force under Gen. NELSON, Gen. WILLIAMS seems to have thought it advisable to put the river, a fork of the Big Sandy, between himself and the enemy. His camp was therefore transferred to Piketon, on the south side of the same stream, some ten miles further eastward as the turnpike goes and quite convenient to the Virginia line. At Richmond, in the meantime, as we learn from the papers of that city, doubts were entertained as to the ability of WILLIAMS to hold this position. FLOYD, with an army nearly doubling its former numbers, was therefore ordered to march to his support. It was probably with a view to executing this order in the shortest possible time, that that felonious leader made his recent attack upon ROSECRANS at Gauley Bridge—ROSECRANS barring the way to Kentucky, and it being unsafe, even if his position could be turned, to leave so dangerous an enemy in the rear. The ill-success of the effortleft WILLIAMS without additional strength.

It is at this juncture he has been overtaken by the National General. With admirable skill the arrangements for surrounding the rebel army appear to have been adjusted. Attacked on all sides, WILLIAMS seems to have made a resolute resistance, protracting the contest from Friday morning until the afternoon of Saturday, when victory declared for the Unionists. The latter report four hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and one thousand as made prisoners. Among the latter are two General officers, WILLIAMS himself, and HOWES.

The importance of this capital success can hardly be overstated. It is doubtful in the extreme whether Gen. ZOLLIKOFFER will be longer able to maintain his footing in Kentucky, exposed, as he now is, not only to attack from the Union force in his front, but to a flank attack from the victorious troops of NELSON. His only safe course is to retrace the route over which he came, fortunate if, upon his arrival at Cumberland Gap, he finds reinforcements sufficient to warrant him in making a stand at that vital point. In the meantime, we learn, the Unionists of East Tennessee are not so entirely crushed by rebel tyranny as to be prevented from assisting the National effort, by destroying railroad bridges, and otherwise impeding rebel communications with the South. Even should ZOLLICOFFER contest the Cumberland Gate of Tennessee, he will do so with a triumphant army before him; and behind him a hostile people, who will be aroused to open demonstrations by the near approach of their deliverers, and within such an environment, he will hardly care to remain very long. It only, in fact, requires the advantage now gained to be followed up with continuous spirit and intrepidity to restore East Tennessee to the Union; and that effected, the keystone of the rebel arch will have fallen. With all honor to the victors of Piketon, also let them also have reinforcements, supplies, and orders to march.

CHASING AND FIRING.—They tell a story of the commander of one of our vessels, which have so vigorously maintained the blockade, which, if true, will help to explain how such magnificent results have been arrived at, as our blockade has shown. They say that, on a certain day a sail made its appearance, heading for the blockaded port, whereupon this vessel was signaled from the flag-ship to chase. After some delay the anchor was raised, and the vessel started to intercept the approaching sail, but it soon became manifest that she was too near the bar to be cut off. As she was within gun-shot, however, the Lieutenant asked leave to throw a shot that way, thinking that the shot might reach her, if the vessel could not. But the commander refused to allow him to fire, saying that his "orders were *to chase*, not to fire." So the chase went over the bar in triumph, and the National vessel returned to her anchorage.

We don't vouch for the truth of this story; but if it is not true, it might be—and, true or not, it is the symbol of a good deal that has happened in the prosecution of the war. The Administration has at times acted as though it thought the orders of the people were "to chase and not to fire," whereas the orders of the people could only be carried out by the most lively chasing, and the most vigorous firing also. But this appearance was, doubtless, only an appearance, and the delay in "firing" has been only a delay necessary to properly load the gun. The echoes from the coast of South Carolina will tell every one that the Government is now "firing" to some purpose, and, unless we are much mistaken, other things are preparing which will forever shut the mouths of those who have intimated that the Government is not in earnest.

So it should be everywhere. From the President down to the common soldier, every one should understand that an order "to chase" includes an order "to fire," and that the people will much more readily pardon an excess of zeal and earnestness than it would too much scrupulousness and care for verbal accuracy. What we want is success; and large rewards and honors await those who bring it to us, even though they override every "rule of the service," and break through strands of red tape innumerable.

FROM GEN. STONE'S DIVISION.

Col. Hinks' Demand for a Court of Inquiry—The Tammany Regiment Accused of Cowardice—Adventures of a Flag of Truce—A Day in Dixie—Secesh Courtesy—Gorman's Brigade—A Grand Review—Courts-Martial on Major Parrish, Col. Hinks and Quartermaster Young.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS STONE'S DIVISION,
POOLESVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1861.

It is a great pity that domestic dissensions should be so prevalent amongst our officers, and that they should be carried to so bitter an extent. The Ball Bluff affair is pregnant with trouble, and Courts-martial innumerable may be discerned in the distance. The Tammany Regiment having deemed it wise to publish Gen. STONE'S order rebuking Col. HINKS, of the Massachusetts Nineteenth, for his report of affairs at Harrison's Island, the Colonel has considered it due to his friends that his action in the matter should also be made public. Feeling himself aggrieved by Gen. STONE'S order, Col. HINKS addressed him the following communication, demanding a Court of Inquiry.

COL. HINKS TO GEN. STONE.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
CAMP BENTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

Brigadier-Gen. Stone, Commanding Corps of Observation, Poolesville, Md.:

General Order No. 24, this day received and promulgated to this Brigade, though not refuting the statement alluded to, is one of implied censure of myself for stating a matter of unquestioned fact in the performance of the disagreeable duty that devolved upon me to report that "the remnant of the Tammany Regiment, under the command of Major BOWE, deserted its post at the intrenchments on the island, at an early hour in the forenoon of the 22d, and passed to the Maryland shore in disobedience to orders."

I therefore request to state that at about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 21st ult., I was informed by Lieut.-Col. DEVEREUX, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, whom I dispatched to apprise you of the condition of affairs at Harrison's Island, that your directions were to hold the island at all hazards, and as the enemy were in considerable force apparently threatening to occupy the island, I availed myself of all the forces there, consisting of nine companies of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, two companies of the Twentieth Massachusetts, and about three companies of the New-York Tammany Regiment, together with the three pieces of artillery commanded by Capt. VAUGHN, to enable me, at whatever cost, to hold the island in accordance with your directions.

Just at daybreak on the morning of the 22d I changed the disposition of troops, with a view of defending the island against any attempt of the enemy to occupy it, either from the vicinity of Ball's Bluff or from the crossing near Smoot's Mills. In making the disposition, I directed Major BOWE to place the companies under his command behind the breastwork in the rear of the ditch, from the corner of the old tobacco mill to the water at the Maryland side of the island, which ditch and breastwork were made under your personal direction, with a view, as I suppose, of defending the position against any advance of the enemy from the direction of Smoot's Mill. I received no orders for the relief of these companies; neither were they relieved by any other troops; neither, were there any other troops at my disposal to relieve them.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, while upon the opposite side of the island, in conversation with the rebel officers relating to a flag of truce. I was informed by Lieut. MERRITT, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, that the companies of the Tammany Regiment had taken possession of the boats, and were passing to the Maryland shore. I hastened thither and found that a portion of them had already crossed; others were preparing to cross. I addressed them, and inquired by whose authority they left the island. Several voices replied that no orders had been given for them to do so, of which fact, I, as commander of the forces upon the island, had no need to be informed. I at once replaced them with the Companies G and F of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, which I moved from another part of the island for the purpose.

At 5 o'clock in the evening, an order, stating that troops would be sent for my reinforcement, (a copy of which order I here inclose, A,) was received from Gen. HAMILTON, and four hours later the reinforcements alluded to arrived upon the tow path and reported to Lieut.-Col. DEVEREUX.

A summary of the matter, then, may be presented as follows:

A remnant of the Tammany Seventh Regiment was upon the island subject to my command.

In accordance with your directions for the holding of the island, this detachment was placed in position at the intrenchment.

This position was deserted. The remnant did pass to the Maryland shore in disobedience of orders given by myself to maintain the position.

Twelve hours after it had deserted its post fresh troops arrived upon the tow-path, by which it might have been replaced had it remained at its post. Consequently, it became my duty, however disagreeable, to report the fact in precisely the terms that I used.

For this report of facts, which as yet remain undisputed, I have been censured in orders. I therefore respectfully request a Court of Inquiry, as provided in the 92d article of war.

I beg further to state, that I had, and now have no desire to cast any aspersion upon any regiment or body of men in the service of the country, much less upon the gallant spirits who rallied to the call of COGSWELL, or dashed upon the foe with O'MEARA. But truth compels me to state, that had the men of the Tammany Regiment, upon the island, put forth but a single exertion, in response to my direction, to bring a boat from the Maryland to the Virginia side of the island, many, if not all of O'MEARA'S men now in imprisonment, would have been rescued from their perilous position on the Virginia shore, to engage again in their country's battles. And the act of desertion by this remnant of the Tammany Regiment seemed to me to be more reprehensible from the fact that they were fresher than any others there stationed, and were called upon to do less of duty, and encounter less danger, than any others upon the island, and all other troops vied with each other in kind offices to the wounded, and ready response to the call for laborious duty, in the burial of the dead, the erection of additional fieldworks, and the digging of rifle pits to render our position more secure. Upon the men of my own regiment, as well as the Twentieth Massachusetts, and Capt. VAUGHN'S Battery, I hesitated not to impose any task, and had but to speak to be obeyed—but to intimate—and the work was done, notwithstanding nearly all of them had been for two successive days and nights subjected to constant and fatiguing duty.

I am, respectfully yours,
E. W. HINKS,
Commanding Brigade.

[A] CAMP NEAR CONRAD'S FERRY.

COLONEL: Three companies of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, Col. GORDON, have been ordered to your assistance, and will report to you after supper. They will take post on this side the river, and will not cross to the Island unless you shall deem it necessary. After dark you will withdraw your artillery and public stores from the Island, and then proceed to evacuate it, taking post with your regiment on the Poolesville road, out of range of shot. The Second Massachusetts will remain doing picket duty until further orders. By order of

Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON.
(Signed) L. H. D. CRANE,
Major Third Wisconsin, A. A. A. G.

Col. HINKS, Nineteenth Massachusetts.
Received about 6 o'clock P. M., Oct. 22, at Harrison's Island.

In the meantime the injudicious "friends" of Col. HINKS and Major BOWE are rapidly urging them into a fight. The Major has demanded an explanation, the Colonel has replied that he intended nothing personally offensive to the Major, but that what he said about his men deserting their posts was true and can-

not be denied, and nothing now remains but for the Major (who is expected from Washington to-day) to challenge the Colonel, and in that amiable manner settle the hash at the mouth of the pistol. Col. HINKS has placed himself in the hands of Lieut.-Col. DEVEREUX and Major HOWE, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and Major BOWE is represented by Capt. (Alderman) BARRY, of the Second New-York.

As I intimated in my last, it has been my pleasure to visit the scene of the recent battle, and under the protection of what is technically known as a flag of truce, but which, in reality, was nothing but a pocket-handkerchief tied to a stick, observe many matters of interest, which can honorably be repeated without violating the sanctity of the "flag obligation." The object of the visiting party was to disinter and bring home the body of Capt. ALDEN, of the Tammany Regiment, which had been placed in a marked grave by Capt. VAUGHN, of VAUGHN'S Battery, and for the recovery of which Capt. ALDEN'S friends were very anxious. The preliminary permissions and regulations had been arranged the day before by officers of either army, and it was decided that, at an early hour on Friday morning, the "flag" should cross the Potomac. At 7½ o'clock in the morning I started for the rendezvous; it was dark and chilly, the road was muddy, and a rain, ominous even in its persistent gentleness, fell penetratingly upon me.

The way of the transgressor is undoubtedly hard, but I think even he would gladly have kept on his way, comforted, had he seen me, with the reflection that some people had a harder way yet. On I went, splash, splash, chilled and wet, but determined to see "secesh," and, if possible, obtain the material of some gossip for the comfortable readers of the TIMES at home. On the bank of the Potomac I found the party, all of whom were damp and moldy from the effects of a long ride through the mud and under the rain, which party consisted of Lieut.-Col. PALFREY, acting Colonel of the Twentieth Massachusetts and flag-officer for the day; Quartermaster GARLAND, of the Tammany; WM. K. COMSTOCK, Esq., of the Seventh New-York (City;) an undertaker, with two assistants and a coffin; the soldiers for escort, and one or two others, who went out of curiosity, and had no business there any more than I.

Just as I reached the bank, a party appeared on the opposite shore, up towards the bluff, one of whom waved a flag, which was respected by a similar performance on our side. In a metallic life-boat we crossed the swollen current of the dirty-watered Potomac to Harrison's Island, over which the boat had to be carried by hand. From the further side of the island we could see the secesh flag party distinctly, and between them and Col. PALFREY a conversation took place, which resulted in the untying and pocketing of the *mouchoir*, and the speedy embarkation of our party. Great guns, how it did rain! The boat was half filled with water, the Potomac was full, and the heavens were black with it. An umbrella would have been decidedly unmilitary and *de trop*, but I must say I longed for one, though the others, who "*would* be soldiers," of course despised such an idea, and rather enjoyed the streams that trickled down their face and neck, and reveled in their soaked coat and trousers that stuck to them closer than any brother, and made one and all look like so many muskrats. We are a pleasant party, however, even the undertakers, who, by the way in private life, seem to be very jolly fellows, and who, though constantly surrounded by emblems of mortality, are by no means morose or melancholy—even they, I say, seemed cheerful and gay, telling in their turn the pleasant story and the jolly joke, while none seemed disposed to neglect the creature comforts that had been thoughtfully provided by the Quartermaster.

When we reached the Virginia shore we were greeted by Lieutenants CLARK and SMOOT, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, who were accompanied by fifteen or twenty cavalry, the entire party being well mounted on very desirable horses. *Each officer and several of the men*, were clad in overcoats belonging to the Massachusetts Fifteenth, and there was no a man in the party who didn't have some one article or another that had been taken from the Union troops. The officers were bright, clean, keen-looking fellows, with heavy black beards, and most gentlemanly address. All hands were introduced; and a somewhat constrained conversation was going on, when Col. JENIFER, who seems to be the Alexander Selkirk of the Leesburgh district, mounted on the identical gray horse which attracted so much attention at the battle, rode up and saluted the party. He was formerly a captain in the Second Cavalry, U. S. A., and *still wears the United States uniform*, even to the figure 2 on the front of his cap.

Col. PALFREY delivered his credentials to Col. JENIFER, who at once offered our party horses, and preceeded us to the Bluff. As we road forward, Col. JENIFER kindly explained the *locale*, giving incidents connected with the fight, the disposition of troops, and so on, which are quite interesting, but which did not succeed in eliciting any response from Col. PALFREY, or others, which could in any way enlighten him as to the numbers or condition of our force. Having led the way to a little ravine, in which Capt. ALDEN was buried, Col. JENIFER courteously bade us good morning, saying he hoped we might all meet again, and under less embarrassing circumstances. He requested Col. PALFREY to attend to the delivery of a small amount of money and several letters to prisoners on this side, and kindly undertook the distribution of a large quantity of medical stores, drawers, undershirts, blankets, salt, coffee, sugar, $100 in money, and several packages of letters. Permission to visit our wounded at Leesburgh was not granted, though he stated they were all well cared for and doing very nicely. A Miss ——, belle of the acknowledged belle of the county, had been there attending upon the wants of the sick at the hospital, ever since the battle, and had finally been placed in charge of the nursing department.

So severe had been the rain, that the dirt was very greatly washed away from ALDEN'S grave, and the body was found after only some eighteen inches of soil had been removed. Over the face Capt. VAUGHN had thoughtfully placed a quantity of leaves, so that none of the dirt had fallen in it. The body was soon gotten out, and upon examination was found to be but slightly altered, and not offensive in the least. The sword, sash, buttons, shoulder-straps and belt had been taken away, but all else was as it was when he fell. While the necessary preparations were going on I strolled about the mud-covered field. going, however, but a few rods in the direction of Leesburgh, as it was expressly understood that no violation of the rebel courtesy should be attempted.

The limbs of trees all around are marked by bullets, the decaying and odorous carcases of dead horses lay in frequent and unpleasant proximity to us, tattered hats, pieces of clothing, bits of equipments, rooting hogs and browsing cows were scattered here and there in all directions, while the hoarse "cawing" of the ill-omened crow formed a fitting accompaniment to to the dismal panoramic view. No troops were visible, and if they had been I should'nt mention them, nor were there any indications of life anywhere else as above mentioned. Returning to the party, I found all were ready to retire from the field. The hospitable canteen was passed around, one and all drinking, but with how different a meaning, "Success to the right;" the exchange of daily papers was refused by Col. PALFREY, and farewell was said.

An after-examination of Capt. ALDEN'S body disclosed a bullet-hole through his neck, a similar one at his right breast, with an exit at his left hip, and three bayonet-wounds in the left side and hip. An impressive funeral ceremony was performed at the Tammany camp, and the body, in charge of Mr. COMSTOCK, was sent to Washington, where it is to be embalmed, and from thence to be sent to New-York.

This afternoon I attended a review of Gen. GORMAN'S Brigade, composed of the Second New-York, Col. TOMPKINS; Thirty-fourth New-York, Col. LE DUC; and the First Minnesota, Col. DANA. The rain having ceased, and the subsequent high wind having almost entirely freed the ground of its mire, and the fierce rays of an unhealthy sun having warmed to an unprecedented degree the atmosphere, the afternoon was just about perfect. Accompanied by some friends of the order of the button, I rode to the General's Headquarters, and discovered him mounted on a beautiful bay, dressed in his entire regulation suit, yellow sash and big spurs, ready for the review. The several regiments, also dressed in their best bibs and tuckers, with blackened shoes and gloves of marvelous purity, were drawn up in line of battle, (so to speak,) and all being ready the review began. The bands played, the flags waved and the men really looked fierce. The gallant General, followed by his gallant Staff, rode seriously and complacently to the extreme left of the line, and then, followed again by his Staff, he pranced gaily and merrily to the extreme right of the line, after which, still followed by his faithful few, he sternly and austerely galloped down behind the line, coming up all out of breath, but evidently pleased with the business, to the centre of the front of the line. After all this, Col. TOMPKINS drew his sword, and Cols. LE DUC and DANA drew their swords, and all the other officers drew their swords, and at the word, one and all, with beautiful precision, as if animated by one spirit, and that a patriotically martial spirit, they marched by the General. They did it once, twice, several times, and did it well. The General saluted the line and the line saluted the General, after which they both saluted each other, when the line was broken, the men went to their tents, and the General, still followed by his omnipresent Staff, my buttoned friends and myself, went to his "palatial" canvas tent, where we met the good lady of the gallant GORMAN.

After a brief inspection of the tent, a close examination of some excellent champagne, and a long pull at some choice Havanas, we vacated the premises, satisfied that the review was a success, and that the General does not need a successor; that the brigade is deserving of the greatest credit for its fine and soldierlike appearance, its proficiency in drill and its "regular" style, and that to the General belongs the credit of his brigade.

Major FARNUM, of the California Regiment, (BAKER'S Brigade,) having disobeyed orders, is under arrest and will be court-martialed.

Quartermaster YOUNG, of the same brigade, (Col. BAKER'S scrupulous friend,) having left his post somewhat summarily, is charged with desertion, is in confinement at Washington, and will be court-martialed; though, if found guilty, he will very likely be pardoned by "Uncle ABE."

Col. HINKS, having demanded a Court of Inquiry on account of his little affair at Harrison's Island, stands also a very good chance of being court-martialed. On the whole, I think the martial courts are in a fair way of having something to do, and I've a great mind to apply for the situation of Judge-Advocate. What do you think?

MURDERS IN THE CITY.

The Broadway Murder.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, THOMAS F. COOGEN, who was stabbed by THOMAS WHITE on Monday morning in front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Broadway, died of his wounds, and an inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN at the Hotel yesterday afternoon. From the evidence given upon the inquest, we learn that WHITE, the perpetrator of the crime, is a man of questionable habits, and that he was intoxicated at the time of the commission of the homicide. SCOTT PARKER, a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, testified that he met WHITE at the St. Nicholas about 6 o'clock Monday morning, and that WHITE insisted on his taking a drink with him; that at that time WHITE seemed very quarrelsome, and tried to pick a quarrel with the barkeeper; falling in that, he began a very abusive and scurrilous harangue against one of the porters of the Hotel named NOOLAN. Soon afterwards he walked into the hallway and began to abuse the deceased, calling him by very filthy and obscene epithets. The deceased made no reply, but went out to attend to the cleaning of the sidewalk in front of the hotel. WHITE followed him out and at once struck him with his fist. When COOGEN undertook to defend himself, WHITE drew a spring dirk-knife and thrust it into his abdomen, and from the testimony of Dr. BEACH, who made the *post-mortem* examination, it appears that the wound made by the dirk was fully six inches in width, and that it penetrated as far as the spinal column, severing several blood vessels and intestines. At the conclusion of the inquest yesterday afternoon, which was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a large number of waiters and porters gathered around the stairways and doors where it was expected the prisoner would pass out on his way to prison, and the excitement which prevailed for a few moments was really alarming. Some of the employes seized hold of WHITE and attempted to drag him away from the officer who had charge of him, and all appeared determined that he should be summarily punished for the crime he had committed. But the officer finally succeeded in getting his prisoner away. COOGEN was very popular in the hotel, where he had been employed for a long time, and was uniformly of a peaceable and unobtrusive disposition. WHITE has been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. When asked by the Coroner what he had to say about the commission of the crime of which he is charged, he answered, by his counsel, Mr. HENRY A. CLINTON, that whatever he had to say he should reserve for a more appropriate occasion. He stated that he was twenty-eight years of age, born in Ireland, a cabinet-maker by trade, and lived in New-York. The deceased is said to have been a very brave man, and fought gallantly in the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the battle of Bull Run.

The Hamilton-street Murder.

MARY ANN WEBBER, who was so dreadfully injured by her husband striking her with a hatchet, on the 4th inst., died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from the injuries then received. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and the evidence of the surgeon who made the *post-mortem*, is to the effect that her skull was fractured in several places, and that one of the blows from the hatchet penetrated through the brain. Deceased was about 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland. Her husband, who was arrested at the time of the occurrence, is a German by birth, and has been committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Homicide in the Fifth Ward.

On Monday night, THEODORE MARTIN (colored) became involved in a quarrel with a carman named VALENTINE COON, in a grocery-store on the southeast corner of Thomas-street and West Broadway, and during the altercation, COON caught up a cleaver from a block and struck MARTIN a heavy blow on his head, which had the effect to fracture his skull. COON then caught him by the arm and struck him a second blow with the cleaver upon the head, and was about to seize a saw to inflict further injuries when the proprietor of the grocery interfered, and at this moment Officer CARMAN, of the Fifth Precinct, entered and took both parties to the station-house. Dr. KENNEDY was called in, and after an examination of the wounds of the injured man, pronounced them such as must necessarily prove fatal. MARTIN was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, and COON committed by Justice BRENNAN to await the result of the injuries.

The Fellner Murder.

MRS. MARKS SECURES ANOTHER KNIFE, AND REOPENS THE WOUND IN HER ARM.

Mrs. MARKS, one of the parties charged with the Fellner murder, has made another attempt at self-destruction. It will be remembered that she was removed from the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, in this City, on Thursday last, to Freehold, N. J., by the District-Attorney of Monmouth County, Mr. MCLEAN. While on the way to Monmouth County she made several attempts to destroy her life by throwing her self from the cars and steamboat, and after she was lodged in jail at Freehold, she attempted to commit suicide again, by reopening the wound in her arm by means of a knife which she had secreted about her person when her supper was brought to her cell. She made a frightful opening of the wound, and bled profusely for a short time; but, owing to the timely aid of Dr. VOUGH, she was, in a measure, restored. Mr. MCLEAN has believed for several days pas, that Mrs. MARKS, his prisoner, will be induced to make a full and fair confession of all she knows connected with the tragedy. For the purpose of inducing her to do this, he has promised that she shall be held only as a witness, in case she makes a confession. When in her sane moments she has signified her willingness to do so, but since her removal to New-Jersey, her mind has been wandering, and entirely unfitted for making a connected statement upon any subject. Mr. ADOLPH SWENZER and his wife accompanied Mrs. MARKS to Freehold, but upon a full investigation before the New-Jersey authorities, Mr. SWENZER was discharged, it having been satisfactorily shown that he knew nothing of the affair. He was from home during the time that FELLNER was a boarder, in company with RADETSKI, at his house in Brooklyn. Mrs. SWENZER is retained, under the belief that she will be an important witness, if the principal in the murder is ever brought to trial.

Nothing has been heard from the Dectective sent in pursuit of RADETSKI, since he arrived in Baltimore, some six or seven days ago, and it is the impression among the Police that RADETSKI managed in some manner to escape from his captors in Baltimore, and has gone over into rebel territory, under the belief that it was the safest part of the country he could take refuge in, and that Detective DUSENBURY has gone within the rebel lines in pursuit of his prisoner.

CITY POLITICS.

Peoples' Union Syracuse Convention Nominees for Mayor.

A meeting of delegates of the above-named organization, some ninety in number, met last evening at No. 534 Broadway, the purpose being to exchange views on the subject of the Mayoralty. After the preliminary business of the evening had been disposed of, a Committee of Conference, empowered to meet with similar Committees from other organizations, was appointed, and the meeting was then called upon to name candidates for the office of Mayor, to be submitted to a future meeting, and subject to approval after consultation with the other Committees. Among the prominent names mentioned, and referred to the Committee of Conference, were: Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, Brig.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, SAM. A. HOTALING, ISAAC BELL, JR., JAS. T. BRADY, C. SWACKHAMER, JOHN A. KERR and FERNANDO WOOD. The meeting was purely preliminary, and will meet again on the call of the Executive Committee, which meets this day at 4 P. M., at the rooms of the Convention, and continue in session daily. Dr. BRADFORD, in an earnest speech, declared himself in favor of uniting all the elements of opposition upon some one candidate for whom every man of every party could vote.

Convention of National Union Clubs.

NOMINATION AND DECLINATION OF C. GODFREY GUNTHER AS CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY.

This Convention having also named C. GODFREY GUNTHER as their candidate for Mayor, (as was done by the People's Syracuse Convention,) a Committee waited on him at his residence last evening to tender him their nomination. Mr. GUNTHER received them with much cordiality, and while thanking them for their preference, stated that he had not altered his views as expressed in his reply to the Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, Dr. AUSTIN, as to the absolute necessity of all the organizations opposed to the reelection of Mr. WOOD uniting to insure success, consequently he had refused to accept any nomination until a conference of all parties had been held. He believed that whoever might be selected had no right to refuse, however it might interfere with his private matters or business arrangements, as in such times as these sacrifices must be made. Should he be their choice as the united candidate, he should work with a determination to be elected; that he believed the strength to succeed was in the honest voters of this City, if they would unite together.

Tammany Aldermanic Nominations.

The Tammany Aldermanic Conventions met last night for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen in the even numerical Aldermanic Districts. The following was the result of the several Conventions:

The Second District Convention met at the corner of Pearl and Frankfort streets, and nominated WILLIAM WALSH.

The Fourth District Convention met at No. 173 Madison-street, and nominated WILLIAM H. SHARLOCK.

The Sixth District Convention met at No. 77 Essex-street, and adjourned till Friday night.

The Eighth District Convention met at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets, and adjourned till Friday night.

The Tenth District Convention met at No. 298 Bowery, and adjourned till Monday night.

The Twelfth District Convention met at Union Hall, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, and nominated F. I. A. BOOLE, the present incumbent.

The Fourteenth District Convention met at No. 107 East Twenty-fourth-street, and nominated GILBERT M. PLATT, the present incumbent.

The Sixteenth District Convention met at the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, and nominaten TERENCE FARLEY, the present incumbent.

Meeting of Citizens—Nomination for Mayor.

A meeting of citizens was held, last evening, at the Girard House, Mr. JAMES KENNEDY in the Chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating SAMUEL HOTALING for Mayor. After some discussion, Mr. HOTALING was unanimously nominated as candidate for the Mayoralty. A Committee was then appointed to confer with other organizations with regard to the nomination of Mr. HOTALING, and to submit for their approval the following resolutions:

Resolved, That SAMUEL HOTALING, Esq., of this City, is hereby nominated as the candidate for Mayor of this City, at the coming election in December.

Resolved, That we the delegates of this Convention duly pledge ourselves, individually and severally, to do all that we can do in our several Wards, and with other Conventions, to promote his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Committee be referred to a People's Convention for their decision.

A Committee, consisting of a delegate from each Ward, was appointed to carry the above resolutions into effect. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Arrived—the whaler *Jeanette*, from Okhotsk, with 2,000 bbls. oil; ship *Soolo*, Boston.

Sailed—ship *Sea Serpent*, Hong Kong.

COMMERCIAL.

The markets are dull. Candles and Crushed Sugar have declined. Sales of Butter at 28c.; Cordage 9c.; Best Lard 13c. There is a scarcity of Pig Iron.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Nov. 10.

BENJAMIN STARK, Esq., has been appointed United States Senator from Oregon. He is a native of Connectiut. His politics are "peace" Democrat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 11.

Arrived, ship *Golden Fleece* and *Carrier Dove*, from New-York.

Sailed, steamer *Sonora* for Panama, taking 150 passengers and $970,000 in treasure.

The Boston Mayoralty.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Citizens' and Republican Ward and City Committees, and the Independent Union Associations have nominated Mr. EDWARD S. TOBEY, for Mayor.

The Democratic Ward and City Committees have nominated Mayor WIGHTMAN for reëlection.

The Africa Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, Monday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, passed this point to-day. Owing to the tremendous gales, the latest dispatches could not be placed aboard.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silica and iron, indestructible. Depôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

MARRIED.

HOMANS—TYNG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. JAMES EDWARD HOMANS, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., to SUSAN MARIA, youngest daughter of Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., of New-York.

MCLEAN—SKINNER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Geo. L. Hare, Rector of Trinity M. E. Church, J. T. ELLISTON MCLEAN to LOTTIE A. SKINNER, daughter of Dr. S. Skinner, all of this City.

COOK—JAGGER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, Rev. THOMAS COOK to MARIA JANE JAGGER.

FERRIS—SANDS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., to MARTHA J., eldest daughter of the late Dr. David Sands.

WOOD—SHIRLEY.—At Mattituck, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, by Rev. J. T. Hamlin, Mr. W. H. WOOD to Miss MARTHA A. SHIRLEY.

COMSTOCK—ALLEN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday morning, Oct. 24, by Rev. John M. Wolcott, Mr. STEPHEN COMSTOCK, of New-Canaan, Conn., to Miss SARAH E. ALLEN, of Allendale, near South Britain, Conn.

DIED.

BANER.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, OSIELLA EUGENIA, youngest daughter of Martha F. and William J. Baner, M. D., aged 4 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 West 24th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DENMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, ANN S., wife of A. A. Denman, and daughter of the late Nathan Peck, of this City, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brothers, Wm. J. and J. S. Peck, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the M. E. Church, in 15th-st., been 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

CALKIN.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 11, after a short illness, MALVINA, wife of Judson H. Calkin, and daughter of Nelson H. and Henrietta Simons, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 659 4th-st., on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SCHNEE.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 11, FREDERICK WILLIAM, son of B. M. and Rebecca Segree.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 13 West 24th-st.

PHELAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, MARY, widow of the late Timothy Phelan, aged 65 years and 6 months.

Her friends, and those of her son, Michael J., and brother-in-law, Daniel Phelan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 319 West 16th-st., to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DORAN.—In Harlem, on Monday, Nov. 11, MICHAEL DORAN, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Westchester, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 125th-st., without further invitation.

WATERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, after a lingering illness, CORNELIA WATERMAN, widow of the late Stephen Waterman, of Williamsburgh, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 88 Dean-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

GIFFING.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, DAVIS, only child of Davis S. and Athenias H. Giffing, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 64 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

VERPLANCK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, of serous apoplexy, BRONCK VERPLANCK, aged 42 years, 10 months and 12 days.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow morning.

BENSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 11, MARY ANN, wife of Benjamin P. Benson, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 11 A. M., from her late residence, No. 26 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

BROWN.—In Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday, Nov. 10, HACHALIAH BROWN, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral from Christ Church, on Wednesday, the 13th inst., at 2 P. M.

BRUNO.—At the Columbian Hotel, Saratoga Springs, on Friday morning, Oct. 18, of a chronic pulmonary disease, SARAH AMELIA, wife of Cornelius Bruyn, Esq., of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., aged 64 years.

PINCKNEY.—At Red Mills, Putnam County, on Thursday, Nov. 7, after a short illness, of inflammation of the brain, MARY, wife of Ira Pinckney, aged 59 years, 11 months and 23 days.

☞ Buffalo, Milwaukee and San Francisco papers please copy.

PORT.—In Warrensburgh, Warren County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, of diphtheria, Rev. HENRY ALBERTSON PORT, eldest son of Dr. Alfred C. Port, of this City, in the 27th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

RATHBUN.—In Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Nov. 9, SOLOMON RATHBUN, aged 62 years, formerly of Verona, Oneida County, N. Y., to which place his remains were taken for interment.

WRIGHT.—Fell in the attack of "Fremont's Body Guards," at Springfield, Mo., on Friday, Oct. 25, WILLIAM, third son of John and the late Margaret F. Wright, of this City, in the 20th year of his age.

WOODBRIDGE.—At Aspinwall, in the Hospital of the Panama Railroad Company, on Friday, Oct. 25, HENRY B. WOODBRIDGE, Paymaster in the United States Navy, in the 37th year of his age.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE was one of the first appointments in the navy after Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and was assigned to the United States brig *Bainbridge*, which was ordered to Aspinwall, and has remained on that station during the entire season. He fell a victim to the Panama fever.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 589.—Nov. 12, 1861.
35, 66, 29, 73, 55, 7, 28, 46, 22, 48, 17, 42.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 590.—Nov. 12, 1861.
16, 50, 17, 78, 5, 32, 76, 72, 51, 48, 71, 43.

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MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

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JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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LADIES' EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
One, Two and Three Dollars a Set,
At G. C. ALLEN'S
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The undersigned, as will be seen by the annexed letters of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and his Excellency, Governor E. D. Morgan, has been authorized to organize a regiment of Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1861.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Governor of New-York:

SIR—Lieutenant James B. Swain, United States Army, desires to raise a regiment of Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war. The Secretary of War most respectfully desires that Governor Morgan will add his sanction, and extend such facilities to Lieut. Swain as will enable him to speedily complete the organization referred to. The regiment, when formed, to be under the charge of Lieut. Swain, as Colonel Commanding. The said regiment to be organized under General Orders Nos. 15, 58, 61, and others of this Department. Very respectfully,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1861.

To Col. James B. Swain, Washington City:

COLONEL: I am directed, by His Excellency Gov. Morgan, to inform you that, in accordance with the recommendation from the War Department, your proposition to raise a Regiment of Cavalry, to form a portion of the volunteer forces from this State, is accepted.

I am, Colonel, respectfully yours.
THO. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

ORGANIZATION.

The regiment will be organized in accordance with General Order No. 16, of the War Department, as follows:

REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Chaplain, with rank of Captain; 1 Surgeon, with the rank of Major; 1 Assistant Surgeon, with the rank of Captain; 1 Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant; 1 Quartermaster and Commissary, with the rank of Lieutenant; 3 Battalions, of 4 companies each.

BATTALION ORGANIZATION.—1 Major, 1 Battalion Adjutant, 1 Battalion Quartermaster and Commissary, with the rank of Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster's Sergeant, 1 Commissary Sergeant, 1 Hospital Steward, 1 Saddler Sergeant, 1 Veterinary Sergeant; 4 Companies, each consisting of 103 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION.—1 Captain, $156 50 per month, 1 First Lieutenant, $129 83; 1 Second Lieutenant, $129 83; 1 First Sergeant, $20; 1 Company Quartermaster Sergeant, $21; 4 Sergeants, each, $17; 8 Corporals, each, $14; 2 Musicians, each, $14; 2 Farriers, each, $15; 1 Saddler, $14; 1 Wagoner, $14; 80 Privates, each, $14.

The following is the yearly allowance of clothing:

Two caps, complete; 1 hat, with trimmings, complete; 1 forage cap; 2 coats; 3 pairs of trowsers; 3 flannel shirts; 3 pairs of drawers; 4 pairs stockings; 1 blanket; 1 leather stock; 1 great coat; 1 stable frock; 1 pair of boots; 2 pairs boorees.

In addition to the monthly pay, each man honorably discharged at the end of his term of enlistment, or at the close of the war, will be entitled to receive $100 bounty money, and probably a land warrant.

In case of death, by sickness or in battle, *the bounty is paid to the wife* or lawful heirs; and if the soldier leaves a widow, *she is entitled to a pension of $7 per month.*

The advantages of this branch of the service over Infantry corps are obvious. The man has less of the drill and drudgery of the camp, and more of the active, healthy exercise and invigorating excitement of war. Well mounted and effectively armed, he is almost master of the field—alike indifferent to the fatigues of forced marches, or the pursuit of a flying enemy. In the battle, or on the march, he has the companionship and the aid of his trusty horse, and can brave danger with a sense of security that the foot-soldier can never feel.

Besides being less laborious and restraining, the Cavalry-soldier receives *one dollar per month* more pay than the Infantry, and a *much largersupply of clothing.*

All promotions in the Regiment will be made from the ranks.

As an officer of the United States Army, the undersigned has authority to muster in, and to provide for the equipment, subsistence, clothing, arming, and mounting of men. These are advantages rarely enjoyed by Regiments organizing for the field, as a man enrolling his name is at once transferred to the depôt, his passage being paid, and *his pay commencing from the day of his being mustered.*

Gentlemen desiring to organize companies, will apply to the subscriber, by mail, or otherwise, at the State depôt, at Elmira. If by letter, they will please address care of Gen. R. B. Van Valkenburgh.
JAMES B. SWAIN.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,

NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR,
Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL,
Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Head quarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

TO UNASSIGNED MILITARY COMPANIES.

Two full companies can now be received in the Twelfth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, commanded by me.

This regiment has been reduced in numbers by the discharge of men who were mustered into the service for only three months; but the regiment is in a sound and prosperous condition, and is attached to Gen. Wadsworth's Brigade, stationed on Upton's Hill, Virginia, in the advance of the army of the Potomac.

It is believed that this fact will present a strong inducement to officers and men, who are desirous of entering at once into active service.

Inquiries in regard to the condition of the regiment may be made of Gen. McDowell or Gen. Wadsworth.

Communications may be addressed to me at Washington, D. C. R. M. RICHARDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twelfth N. Y. V., Commanding.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FOR COMPANY B,
BROOKLYN RIFLES,
(The old Thirteenth, of Brooklyn.)

COL. STEPHEN A. DODGE commanding, now in quarters at Palace Garden, N. Y., and to leave in ten days for the seat of war.

Apply at
NO. 336 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
to
PETER K. DEYO, Captain.
W. T. FORBES, First Lieutenant.
A. M. SAMPSON, Second Lieutenant.

N. B.—A GOOD ORDERLY SERGEANT WANTED who can bring ten men.

NATIONAL RESERVES.

The attention of young men of good character is invited to an organization formed for the purpose of perfecting themselves in military discipline. This company is distinct from any other military organization, and formed solely for home defence, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of light military tactics. Young men of good address and of good moral character may apply at the large hall corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. H. H. ALDEN.

SECOND NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

On account of the non-arrival of the remains of Capt. H. H. Alden, the funeral services and the parade of this Company are postponed until THURSDAY, Nov. 14, inst., same hour and place as named in Company Order, of Nov. 11. EMMONS CLARK, Captain.

LIGHT CAVALRY.—THE FIRST REGIMENT United States Lancers, which is organizing in this City, is rapidly filling up. Col Smolinski, to whom is intrusted the formation of it by the War Department, is a veteran of high military attainments; he served in the Polish, French and English service, and is favorably known in the military circles of those countries. The headquarters of the regiment is the War Department, Washington, D. C., a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, New-York, in charge of acting Adjutant Lieutenant P. E. McTighe, to whom all communications on the business of the regiment from the loyal States are to be addressed. Gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each will receive First Lieutenancy, and in similar grade to the lowest non-commission. Privates ambitious of military honors are offered many inducements, and guaranteed speedy promotion. Pay for privates, $14 a month.

PETER COOPER INFANTRY REGIMENT.—This Regiment is being organized by a number of experienced military men, and is progressing finely. All correspondence must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. POLHEMUS, at Headquarters, No. 139 Bowery. Office hours from 10 to 4 o'clock.

"HOW ARE YOU, GENERAL BOGUNE?"

SCOTTO, THE SCOUT;

OR,

THE UNION RANGERS.

A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

BY DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

IS NOW READY IN

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid, in a private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can sew neatly; would not object to wait on young ladies, or do up fine muslins. Can be seen, and recommended by her late employers, at No. 33 Union-square. Call between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; the very best City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 6 Patchin-place, a few doors west of 6th-av., in 10th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; or would do good plain cooking in a respectable small private family; good City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family, or as regular laundress; is fully capable, obliging, and well recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress, who has the best City reference; she can be seen at her present employer's, No. 14 East 34th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply, for three days, at No. 305 East 8th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; has good City references. Call at No. 137 East 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR WAITRESS;—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. Can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; understands her business, and can give the best of reference; has lived six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Welsh girl, in a private family, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or assist to take care of children. Best of City reference can be had. Call for two days at No. 116 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—An American Protestant wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at 148 Stanton-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is a fine washer, and will wait on young ladies. Can give best of references. Call at No. 35 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a genteel private family; understands her business thoroughly; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 116 West 36th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do washing or take care of children; would make herself generally useful; has the best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 Sixth-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do general housework. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 264 East 9th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse; good City references from her last two places. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress, by a young woman; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 199 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An American girl wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 205 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and chambermaid. Apply, for two days, at No. 1 East 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City references. Call at No. 166 East 31st-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a steady, respectable woman; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, pastry, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Apply, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good plain cook, and understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a genteel private boarding-house; can produce good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room. Would prefer going to the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST-class cook, a Protestant; is a good baker, and understands all things connected with a cook's duties; has little connections in this country; wishes a home in a respectable family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 17 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook and do washing and ironing; understands making good bread and biscuit; is also a first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN American Protestant woman, as cook—one who understands her business, and is capable of doing any kind of cooking or baking. Can give the best of City references. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., near the 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is a good cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; has lived three years in her last place; the best of references given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 152 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good baker; will go to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A RE-spectable family as cook; understands her business fully, such as meats, soups and game, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., till engaged.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker and pastry cook; also, a good washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES an situation as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good bread and biscuit baker; also, all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands both the English and American styles of cooking, and can furnish the highest City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can refer to her last employer. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., over the grocery store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman as cook; understands American and English cooking; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen until suited at No. 57 Great Jones-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands peach, cranberry, and all kinds of pastry, and is an excellent baker. Can give best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 202 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED widow woman, a situation as cook in a small family, or housekeeper for a widower; no objection to children nor a short distance in the country. Call for two days, at No. 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. English.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good plain cook, first-rate washer, and ironer, who has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in the country or City; understands cooking thoroughly, and can give the best of reference as to character, &c. Call at, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game; also bread and pastry and desserts; good washer and ironer; has no objections to a short distance in the country; is accustomed to both City and country work; is capable if required to take charge of a small dairy; best of City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 32 3d-av., corner 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE-spectable girl as first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RE-spectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, also ice cream, pastry and jellies; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 266 West 31st-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable Scotch woman, as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 339 2d-av., if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook and baker, and is willing to do plain washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RE-spectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; can be seen until engaged, at No. 221 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS German cook, a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best references. Address E. S., Box No. 133 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A WO-man as meat and pastry cook; understands it in all its branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROT-estant woman, a situation as first-class cook for a private family, boarding-house or hotel. Good City reference. Apply at No. 352 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable girls, a situation, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; have from fourteen months to four years recommendation. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a competent, trustworthy woman, with 5 years' City reference, a situation in City or country as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups, jellies, gaume, &c.; wages $9. Also, a situation as seamstress and parlor-maid; wages $7; has filled the place of a man waiter. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or address by note.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young girl, as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, understands making pies and cake; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young girl as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands cooking in all its branches, and will take entire charge of the kitchen; has the very best of City and country reference. Call at No. 95 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a very respectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and desserts. Apply at No. 111 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days. The best of City reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; is willing to do plain washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as cook, or to assist with the washing—a pious family preferred. Apply at her present employer's, 133 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable Protestant girls, cousins, wish situations in a small private family; one as good cook and assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both would be willing to make themselves civil and obliging; have the best of references from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 35 6th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable Scotch women want situations; the one as first-rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. No objection to the country. First-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 133 East 24th-st, near 2d-av., top floor.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, situations together, one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references from their last place. Apply at No. 166 East 9th-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE, steady young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing, if required; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENE-RAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a competent woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can make all kinds of pastry; is an experienced laundress; understands doing up linens, laces, &c. Has good City references. Wages expected in accordance with the times. Apply at No. 820 Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in either City or country; is a good baker; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 17 Sheriff-st., up stairs, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do housework in a small family; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; good City reference can be given; no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, and is a most excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; up town preferred. Call at 14 52d-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing. City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 243 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a middle-aged sober woman in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, a first-rate washer and ironer; the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 19th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Good reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 471 2d-av., top floor, front room for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 309 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs

AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COLORED COOK.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable colored woman, a situation as cook; one that understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of City and country references. Has no objections to going a short distance in the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 143 Grand-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as dressmaker and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; has the best of City reference; wages $7. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., front room, top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECT-able young woman wants a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is smart, capable and well recommended; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., for two days, 3d floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by an aged Protestant woman in a small family of two or three to do the general housework and plain cooking; wages no object, wants a good, steady home; City references. Call, for three days, at No. 317 29th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., cottage in rear, top floor, front.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, without incumbrance, desires to superintend the household duties in a gentleman's family; she understands each branch of housekeeping, cutting and fitting children's clothing, and brings unquestionable references; no objection to the country. Inquire at J. Baisely's, No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW lady wishes a situation as housekeeper; one who is competent of taking charge of housekeeping, and can give undoubted reference if required. To save trouble, none need apply without they are confidential. Address Mrs. WORD, Station D, Bible House, stating where and when an interview may be had.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for a young woman who has lived with her as wet nurse for the past 18 months. She now desires a place as laundress, in which capacity she lived several years ago. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 West 41st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with good City references. Has no objections to the country. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a steady, respectable young woman, or chamberwork and assist with washing; understands her business perfectly, and has two years City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Apply for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., between 3d av and Irving-place, first floor, up stairs, next door to th. fancy store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, by a respectable young woman; one who understands her business; is competent in the doing up of ladies' and gentlemen's clothes in the neatest manner; also, French fluting; three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 195 7th-av., second story, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE young woman a situation as laundress; can do up linens, muslins, French fluting, all in the best style, or will take a situation as a competent chambermaid and fine washer; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 335 3d-av., near 26th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a capable woman, as laundress; would assist in the chamberwork. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 491 6th-av., in the store

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID. Wanted, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, by a young woman, with two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 166 West 14th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as laundress and chambermaid; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 103 16th-st., near 1st-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, steady woman, a situation as experienced nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by hand; is also an experienced seamstress; can cut and fit for children, or do any family sewing; is willing and obliging; has lived for the last fourteen years in that capacity; can be highly recommended by her last employer in this City. Call at No. 3 7th-av., three doors from Greenwich-av., for two days. No objection to the country, or will travel with a lady.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable American young woman, a Protestant; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or children, or would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country; is kind and obliging, and a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, having had five years' experience; is careful and patient, and a good plain sewer, and willing to make herself generally useful; has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 56 McDougal-st.; or address A. M. T., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECT-able English woman, a situation as nurse; will make herself generally useful and assist in sewing; has the best City reference from the most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse; one who thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; will be found kind and obliging. City reference given. Call at No. 147 31st-st., in the rear, for two days, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 947½ Broadway, in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A WIDOW WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is a Protestant, and is capable of taking the entire charge of children from their birth; has five years' reference from her last situation. Inquire at No. 237 Spring-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as nurse and plain sewing, or as chambermaid and washing and ironing, and willing and obliging; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 East 12th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as infant's nurse, or as nurse and chambermaid; would do up ladies muslins and laces; has experience in French fluting; is also accustomed to traveling, and is not sick at sea. Good references from first-class families. Apply, for two days, at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A GERman Protestant, who speaks English, wishes a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waitress. Call No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is an excellent plain cook. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse or seamstress; no objection to assist with chamberwork; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Call, for two days, at No. 128 West 8th-st, Clinton-place, near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 25 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Can be seen until suited.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a very neat and respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, whose references are to several Brooklyn families, and will be found very highly recommended as a careful and competent nurse and an excellent seamstress; is of neat appearance and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; perfectly understands the care of a baby from its birth; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a steady person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would wait on growing children, and take charge of a lady's room, and make herself generally useful; has four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent person, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; will make herself otherwise useful if required; has had the care of children for seven years; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has no objections to the country, or would travel with a family; can give the best of City references as to capability. Call, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPAble woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a full breast of milk, and can take charge of a babe from its birth; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging, and can bring the best City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable woman, as wet nurse; is highly recommended by families she has lived with in Brooklyn; will be found of very healthy, neat and respectable appearance, and prove herself a valuable person in the above capacity; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOman, with a full breast of milk, who has lately lost her own baby, wishes to get a baby to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire at No. 1 Mangin-st. for 3 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking and plain sewing; also, is willing to make herself generally useful if required; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has served for years. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 89 East 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is a good hand at ladies' and children's dresses and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference; has no objection to a little light chamberwork. Inquire, for two days, at No. 182 7th-av., up two pair of stairs, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERican young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and ladies' and children's sewing; also, gentlemen's shirts; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 162 9th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as a good plain sewer and to take care of children; no objection to chamberwork; wages not so much an object as a good situation; has good City references; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to take care of children, by a very competant Protestant woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; has several years' reference. Can be seen, from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 26 Bond-st

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—A young woman wishes to go out by the day to do family sewing and dressmaking. Can be seen this week at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as seamstress and nurse. Has lived several years in her last place. Excellent City references. Call at or address No. 205 West 32d-st.

AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY a very competent girl, who can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, a situation as seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt-making, embroidery, &c.; will take moderate wages, in the City or country; has the best of City reference; would see to grown-up children. Call, during the day, at No. 122 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits. Best of City reference. She is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 48 West 32d-st., two doors from Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class waitress in a private family; would be willing to do chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 36 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., first floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl wants a situation as waitress in a private family, either in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 268 East 9th-st. for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant girl as waitress in a private family, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 West 10th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; one who thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her last place; can produce the best of City recommendations. Call at No. 83 West 33d-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for a week.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young woman, (Scotch,) with twelve years' references, wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—Or to do chamberwork and sewing, by a trustworthy girl, who has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 72 East 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as first-class waitress, or would mind children; is neat and tidy in her habits, and has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 162 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated character and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French language spoken.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, fell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line, Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

CHARLES BOOKHAM HAS AT HIS OFfice, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., more excellent and desirable servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's carriages and horses; would take charge of a green-house, and make himself useful round a gentleman's place at low terms; is a good groom and steady driver, and would milk, if required; can give the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call at No. 219 Bowery, for J. N., or address Box No. 212 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a coachman by a respectable Protestant man; has been coachman in some of the most respectable families in the City for fifteen years; can wait on table; will be recommended as a first-class servant, and very obliging in every respect. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage-makers. No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to, or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous to procure a situation for his coachman; he is perfectly honest, obliging, very industrious, and can be trusted implicitly. Any person in want of such a man would do well to apply or address a note to M. D., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family by a steady, sober man; is active and obliging, having the highest testimonials as to character and capability; would be willing to assist in gardening; can be seen at the saddler's, No. 60 East 14th-st., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; is sober, steady and industrious; is an excellent driver and understands the care and management of horses perfectly; can give the best city references. Call at No. 1,170 Broadway, in the harness store, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN, PARTING with his coachman, wishes to find employment for him; he is sober, faithful and reliable, and entirely capable of the business; he will be found an invaluable servant to those who should need him. Call at the saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUation wanted, by a respectable young man, of industrious habits, as coachman and gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly; is a good plain vegetable gardener; is sober, honest and trustworthy; understands the management and milking of cows, &c.; or would take care of and manage a small farm; best of reference given. Inquire at the residence of his last employer, No. 1,248 Broadway; or address T. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN—GROOM, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man of industrious habits, as coachman and groom; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly; is a good, careful driver; is sober, honest and trustworthy, and willing to work hard; wages not so great an object as a permanent situation; best of reference given. Call at the office of his last employer, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar, first floor, or address T. O. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Has the best of City references. Address J. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place, and also understands the care of flower and vegetable gardens; can give good City reference. Address M. C. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—AN EXPEarienced man wishes a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business in every capacity; is willing to make himself generally useful; has four years' reference from his last employer. Can be seen for two days at the saddlery warehouse, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man as coachman and groom; has had good experience in the care of horses and the best of reference. Apply to my last employer, No. 256 Broadway, for two days; or address SAMUEL LOWRY, saddlery, No. 923 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation for the Winter in a private family; can take care of horses and drive; no wages, only a good home and a little clothing wanted: best of reference can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a respectable young man; understands his business thoroughly, and is a first-rate groom; the best of reference in the City. Address or call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a single young man, as coachman and gardener; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages and harness, and understands perfectly the management of green-houses; is willing to make himself generally useful; is willing, to go for low wages; the best of references can be produced. Address a note to J. S. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN wishes a situation as farmer; perfectly understands the care and treatment of all kinds of stock, and is a good milker of cows, if required; can manage a team of horses first-rate, in City or country; can produce the very best of references. Call or address No. 219 Bowery, for two days, or address B. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who is a good milker; understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A young man, 21 years of age, wants a situation as gardener and coachman; is a good groom, and careful driver; understands planting trees, and laying out new grounds; can milk cows if required; will make himself generally useful to his employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a private family, as waiter, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from this last place, with the best City reference; a steady place more an object than high wages; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, or address J. M. for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, a Protestant; can show good City references, and can refer to the families whom he lived with in the City. Can be seen at No. 80 East 13th-st., in the store, or a note left shall be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE man, a situation as waiter; City reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th

FINANCIAL.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—THE COUpons due Dec. 1 next, on Milwaukee City Readjustment Bonds will now be paid on presentation at the office of
W. SCHALL & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock: also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HARTFORD PRAT AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

CASH ADVANCES ON FLOUR AND GRAIN in store, by WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., No 6 Hanover-st., *Post* Building.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN—VERY CHEAP, one three-story and one two-story brick house, or half of house, one situated near the center, the other a little out of the city, convenient to railroad. Apply to G. A. SMITH, No. 207 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house, NO. 143 West 37th-st.; has just been painted, and is in complete order; contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is good; rent $300 to May 1. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—HOUSE ON CLERMONT-AV., BROOKlyn, handsomely finished, in perfect order; newly painted; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN GODFREY, No. 44 State-st., building of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 233 MADIson-st., with all the modern improvements, bath, &c. Rent low. Can be seen at all hours of the day.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE MEdium-sized, modern, three-story house, No. 103 Greene-st; contains all the improvements and has a fine yard. Apply to F. A. MILLER, No. 783 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st., to a private family only; the house is 25 by 60 feet, four stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished; furniture nearly new; location one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER—A FULL THREEstory and attic furnished house, in a desirable location, near the corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn. The advertiser and family desire to remain as boarders. Address G., Box No. 181 Post-office, with name and reference.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family, No. 76 East 22d-st., one door west of Lexington-av.; three story, high basement, with the improvements in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 56 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRSTclass high-stoop furnished house wanted, for a small family. It must be situated between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. State lowest rent until May 1, 1862, and all particulars. Address Box No. 2,025 Post-office. No broker need apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED from Dec. 1 till May or June, for a small family, a handsomely furnished house. Situation preferred between Waverley-place and 23d-st., 4th and 6th avs. Address F. A. BENJAMIN, care of Becar & Co., No. 187 Broadway.

WANTED—THE USE OF A HALL, LARGE ROOM or loft in the vicinity of Madison Park, to drill a company of boys twice a week, from 3½ to 5 o'clock, P. M. Address, stating location and terms, ELIE CHARLIER, No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN A good neighborhood, rent not over $1,200 per annum. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

FARMS.

HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE—THE late residence of Rowell Reed, deceased, at Coxsackie, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres; is in fine order, being highly cultivated and thoroughly underdrained; has an extensive river front and a wharf for the convenience of the farm, with two farm-houses and superior outbuildings, all new, and built in the most thorough and improved manner; orchards large, and part of the soil is particularly adapted for fruit, grapes, berries &c. The location is perfectly healthy, with beautiful river and mountain views, and communications to New-York and Albany by cars and steamboat five times daily. The situation for a gentleman's country seat, or for an active practical man, with the cultivation of fruits, grapes, berries, &c., is unsurpassed. The premises will be divided and sold in two separate parcels if desired. Apply to ALMET REED, or F. A. VAN BERGEN, Administrators, No. 195 Broadway.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE IN NEW-CANAAN, CONN.—Good house, barn, and outhouses, (new,) with two acres of land, fruit-trees in abundance, beautiful location, worth $3,200, will be sold at a bargain for cash; a painting representing place can be seen at No. 298 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a country seat in Poughkeepsie, three acres of land, choice fruit, a beautiful mansion and desirably located. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A THREE-STORY BRICK house on Ryerson-st., Brooklyn. Only $500 required down. Also, a three-story brick on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; only $1,000 required. Address P. C. A., or call at No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 5, between 11 and 3 o'clock.

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE FOUR-story high basement brown house, on 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., for sale low; also, a few first-class brick and brown houses, in other localities, on favorable terms. C. G. PRATT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine Oil-Paintings, among which are many ORIGINALS, bearing the certificates of the artists.
Among them will be found
THE EQUESTRIENNE.....by....BLANCHARD.
TWO FINE PICTURES.....by....VAN SEVERDONCK.
HORSE FAIR.....by....WOUVERMANS.
WINTER SCENE.....by....SMETS.
COAST SCENE.....by....SCHAEP.
LANDSCAPE AND FIGURES by....ROESSELLS.
Also, several fine specimens by well known artists.
The Paintings are now on exhibition with Catalogues.
The attention of those in want of fine Paintings is called to this sale, as they will be peremptorily sold without reserve.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS
AND SHOES,
ON THURSDAY NEXT.
We respectfully invite the attention of buyers to our
AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock,
which will include
ONE THOUSAND CASES,
principally
FIRST-CLASS SEASONABLE GOODS,
among which is a large assortment of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
of strictly prime quality, adapted to the best retail trade.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN, No. 30 Warren-st.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE.
CARPET-LINING PAPER.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock, about 100 rolls carpet-lining paper.
Also, a lot of counters, drawers, &c.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

J. LEWIS SMITH, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock,
At the warerooms of the late firm of J. M. Doe & Co. Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., two doors east of the Bowery.
J. BOYCE will sell, as above, one of the largest and best assortments of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture ever offered at auction in this City, all of which is warranted in every particular. The stock is now ready for examination, consisting of richly upholstered parlor suits of rosewood and walnut, in French brocatel and other fashionable coverings, elegant rosewood etageres, with heavy French-plate backs, ladies' escretoires, music cabinets, plain and richly carved centre and sofa tables, with statuary marble tops, oak and walnut buffets, a part of which are of new and elegant designs, extension dining-tables, in every variety of style and finish, lounges, dining-room and library chairs, rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak chamber furniture in great variety, all beautifully finished with plate glass and marble tops, bureaus and washstands, splendid rosewood armoirs, with heavy plate-glass doors, walnut and mahogany wardrobes, hall tables, hall stands and chairs, straw, cane-seat and upholstered reception chairs, a variety of plain furniture, &c., &c., all of which was manufactured by J. M. Doe & Co. for their custom trade. Catalogues ready on the day before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of fine imported liquors, wines, cordials, cigars, &c., being the entire stock of a jobbing house in this City, consisting of brandy in eighth and quarter casks; gin in pipes of 60 gallons each; Bourbon and Scotch whiskeys; French cordials and assorted liquors in bottles and demijohns, together with about 150 baskets champagne, dessert wine, Madeira, and port wine, in bottles and original packages. Also, 50 drums Turkish tobacco; 500 pounds Killickinick tobacco, and ten cases fine olive oil. Also, about 40,000 genuine imported Havana cigars of choice quality and favorite brands. Also, a large fountain, with 300 pounds lead pipe, together with the store and office furniture

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—JAMES L. CHEESEMAN against JAMES H. STURGES, ANDREW THORP and THOMAS S. THORP.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action the 7th day of August, 1861, I, Murray Hoffman, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, 1,867 shares, of $25 each, of the Capital Stock of the New-York Ice Company.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1861.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Defendants' Attorneys.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Jr., Referee.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—FINE BRANDIES IN BOND.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom,
6 half-pipes pale brandy, in bond.
4 half-pipes dark brandy, in bond.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, (made by Brooks,) on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, large pier glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, lace curtains, splendid engravings, beds and bedding, dining-room furniture, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at the large dwelling-house, No. 66 East 27th-st., near 4th-av., consisting of rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, carpets, mattresses, bedding, glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair bay horses, the property of a gentleman gone to Europe; they are very stylish, gentle and kind in all harness and under the saddle, about 15 hands, 9 and 10 years old; very desirable for family use.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of almost every style of Winter goods. Also, a large lot of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

CAMELLIAS, CAPE JESAMINES, AZEleas, &c., &c., at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a general assortment of extra size green-house plants, from CHARLES MOORE, Yorkville.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 9, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid; also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
To avoid inconvenience and delay, tax-payers are earnestly requested not to wait until the last of this month.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Finance of the Board of Aldermen will meet on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
GILBERT M. PLATT,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Committee on Finance.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26, 1861.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVE notice to all whom it may concern that Mr. George C. Johnson, of New-York and elsewhere, has no authority to draw upon us, or any of our friends, for any amount, and any parties negotiating such drafts do so on their own responsibility. JOHNSON, BINNY & CO.,
Moorfields, Liverpool.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—The undersigned will be at No. 276 Canal-st., on the 14th inst., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., to attend to the payment of taxes on property advertised for sale in said county. Bills and receipts for those who have ordered them.
JOHN STEVENS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF O. W. SAGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
O. W. SAGE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1861. A. H. LOVE.

NOTICE TO OPERATIVES IN THE BUILDING TRADES.—Bricklayers, house-carpenters and plasterers may obtain employment in Liverpool, England, at the following rates of wages, viz.:
BRICKLAYERS,
30 shillings, sterling, per week.
HOUSE-CARPENTERS,
26 to 30 shillings, sterling, per week.
PLASTERERS, 28 shillings, sterling, per week.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that ever slowly throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Place of single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE against ALBERT G. WATERBURY, Executor of the last will and testament of John Burns, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Catharine M. Young, wife of Horace S. Young, and her husband the said Horace S. Young; Eliza C. Smith, wife of Augustus Smith, and her husband the said Augustus Smith; Margaret L. Burns, Julia G. Burns, Jacob D. C. Outwater, Esther Snow, widow of Ephraim L. Snow, deceased, in her own right, and also as administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits which were of the said Ephraim L. Snow, deceased; Emily C. Snow, Edwin A. Snow, Nathan J. Snow, Clara B. Snow, William K. Thorn, Thomas Connery, and the People of the State of New-York. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Duane street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 21, 1861. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Attorney in person.
The summons and complaint in the above-entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York in the State of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1861.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Attorney in person.
n13-law6wW

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between DAVID I. ANDERSON, complainant, and FREDERICK W. CHAPMAN, DANIEL I. COSTER, GEORGE W. COSTER and AQUILA M. PERRY, defendants.—On bill, &c.—Master's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Chancelor of the State of New-Jersey, made in the above stated case, and filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1861, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Passaic Copper Company of New-Jersey, for debts owing by said Company, and all persons who claim, either as original owners or as assignees, or otherwise, any stock or interest in said Company, whether such claim be of an absolute or conditional right or interest, are required to present the same, verified by oath or affirmation, to me at my office in the City of Paterson, in New-Jersey, on or before the fourth day of January, A. D. 1862.
DANIEL BARKALOW,
PATERSON, Oct. 26, 1861. Master in Chancery.
n13-law6wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING,
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of August, 1861.
JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 159 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
jy3-1aw6mW* Administratrix.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will take place at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. As a proposed amendment of the constitution, which was postponed from last meeting, and other interesting business, will be acted upon, a full attendance of members is requested.
ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

CAVALRY OFFICER'S SABRE FOR SALE C—"Ames" maker. Apply at No. 274 Canal-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 166th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VOLUNTEER.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDO

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE FIGHTING IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Cotton Hill in Possession of the National Troops.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE.

Atrocious Plot to Murder Defenceless Men.

The Town of Guyandotte Reduced to Ashes.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Advices from the Kanawha state that the rebels who had been shelling the camp at Tompkins, from Cotton Hill, had retired upon the approach of a force under Col. DE VILLIER. Nine of the enemies pickets were killed, but no loss was suffered on our side.

Col. DE VILLIER has taken possession of the Hill.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte was accomplished by treachery on the part of the inhabitants. It seems that a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of the town. These proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the National forces in the town. This force consisted of 250 of a Virginia regiment, and a few of Col. ZEIGLER'S Virginia Cavalry.

It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and the rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly, the rebel citizens were very kind to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation. While they were being entertained, at about 8½ o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where the Nationals were, and into these the rebels rushed, murdering the unwarmed soldiers in cold blood.

The rebel citizens, men, women and children, rushed to arms and aided the cavalry in the slaughter.

The Federals in camp prepared as soon as possible for defence, but were overpowered and had to break.

Very few men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all being murdered in the houses.

When Col. ZEIGLER arrived, and on learning the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately burnt, and the whole town is now reduced to ashes.

THE PIRATE SUMTER CAPTURED.

Her Officers and Crew Prisoners on Board the Niagara.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A letter received here, dated the 25th of October, on board the frigate *Santee*, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the pirate *Sumter*. The writer says that she was caught in her own trap. It seems that she mistook one of the gunboats for a merchantman and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough she turned and run her ashore. Her officers and crew are prisoners on board of the *Niagara*.

OTHER REBEL VESSELS DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The *Inquirer* has a special dispatch which says that a privateer and two schooners in Swan Gun Inlet were burned on the night of the 4th, by boats from the gunboat *Tuscarora*, stationed at Chincoteague.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

THE BERMUDA FOR LIVERPOOL WITH 2,000 BALES OF COTTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The rebel ship *Bermuda* ran the blockade off Savannah the night of the 2d of November, being towed out by the steamer *Huntress*. She is loaded with two thousand bales of cotton for Liverpool.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The regulation ordering that one-half of the pay of all recruits at depôts shall be retained until they are assigned to and join some regiment, has been revived, and will, no doubt, cause some dissatisfaction among unassigned recruits on Governor's Island and elsewhere. This regulation has been in abeyance for the last two years or more, and though the men may not like its revival, it will in reality be advantageous to them, as they will not have so much ready money to spend in bad liquor, which, notwithstanding stringent orders to the contrary, finds its way to Governor's Island every pay-day, and fills the guard-house with obstreperous inmates.

The following were the movements at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday:

The purchased ship *Northern Light* arrived at the yard to receive her armament and be put into commission. She will carry eight long 32-pounders. The steamer *De Soto* hauled down the yard to the long dock, to make room for the *Powhatan*. The *De Soto* will receive her crew and be put into commission to-day. It was expected that she would be turned over to her commander yesterday, but everything was not quite ready.

Lieut. WALKER has been detached from the *Connecticut*, which sailed a few days ago, and will, no doubt, be placed in command of some vessel. One of the Acting Masters of the *Connecticut* will take Lieut. WALKER'S place as executive officer.

The *Powhatan* is discharging her stores, and being dismantled prior to going out of commission. Her crew expect to be discharged and paid off in a few days. The *Nightingale* has discharged her powder and now lies alongside the wharf.

Col. LEWIS, two Captains, a supercargo and fourteen men, brought by the *Powhatan* from Key West as prisoners, were yesterday put on board the *Tiger* and conveyed to Fort Lafayette. The supercargo was owner of two vessels captured while endeavoring to run the blockade.

Commodore PAULDING returned from Washington, yesterday, and resumed his duties as commander of the Navy-yard.

Several prisoners are in the guard-house on Governor's Island waiting for a Court-martial. A deserter from the cavalry, who had been placed in the guard-house for safety, was handed over to a non-commissioned officer belonging to the cavalry, and conveyed to Carlisle Barracks, yesterday, to be tried by Court-martial. A detachment of recruits was also sent to Carlisle at the same time.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN A PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 11.

There was a disturbance to-day in one of the volunteer regiments, recruiting in this city, which threatened serious results, but ended without bloodshed. The company composed of the "Schuylkill Rangers" were recently transferred from Col. CONOY'S defunct regiment to Col. STAUNTON'S regiment, encamped at Carnac's wood, to which about 40 of the company rebelled, and refused to obey orders. To-day they mutinied and left the camp, after threatening the life of Col. STAUNTON. The latter followed them with a portion of his regiment, overtook them at the corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, made them lay down their arms, and placed about twenty of the ringleaders in jail.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

AN ORDER FOR CONSOLIDATING THE ARMY.

The Affairs of the Quartermaster's Department to be Overhauled.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following order was promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Nov. 10, 1861.

Commanders of troops in this Department will avoid extensive movements which offer battle or divide and prolong our lines until further concert and concentration of action can be arranged, and instructions, giving full and concise reports, will be forwarded immediately to Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, St. Louis, giving the strength, position and condition of every command in the Department. These reports will be consolidated under his direction, and weekly an abstract forwarded to the Commanding-General.

By order. Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

(Signed) R. M. HOUGH, Major and A. D. C.

HENRY W. CLEMENTS, Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's office, under Gen. MCKINSTRY, was arrested to-day by order of Gen. CURTIS, and sent to Jefferson Barracks to await an investigation into the affairs of Gen. MCKINSTRY'S administration of that office.

It is understood that Gen. MCKINSTRY has been ordered to report to Washington, and will reach here to-morrow night.

LIST OF GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF.

WARSAW, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following is a correct list of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, as officially announced:

Surgeon, James R. Barnes, and Medical Director.

Major Charles G. Halpin, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. Marcus J. Parrott, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut. E. D. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. G. W. Shaffer, Quartermaster.

Capt. John Farnes, Commander of Subsistence.

R. W. Hough, A. D. C.

Major Lewis D. Hubbard, A. D. C.

Capt. Richard Thompson, A. D. C.

Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, A. D. C.

Lieut. Aaron O. Doolittle, A. D. C.

Lieut. Archer McKenzie, A. D. C.

Lieut. Charles E. Hoy, A. D. C.

LATEST REPORTS FROM DARNESTOWN.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Saturday, Nov. 9.

An arrival from Western Virginia brings dates from Manassas to the 16th of October. At that date the central division of the rebel army was at Centreville, and an immense number of hands were engaged in erecting new intrenchments, in anticipation of an attack by Gen. MCCLELLAN. JOHNSTON was at Centreville.

BEAUREGARD was stationed at Fairfax Dépôt, on the right of Braddock's road, and was also busily preparing for the anticipated attack. The combined forces of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD were estimated to not exceed 100,000 fighting men, but reinforcements were expected from Richmond. Their artillery amounted to 200 pieces, mostly indifferently manned, with horses of a very inferior quality.

The troops, with the exception of those from the Cotton States, were poorly clad, and many were almost barefooted. The Commissariat Department was deficient in the means of transportation.

The Virginia troops were much dispirited, and asserted, in many instances, that when their present term of service expired they would not reënlist under any consideration. Eleven desertions came within the informant's knowledge on one night.

At Manassas the troops had coffee rations only sufficient for one month.

Advices from Southeastern Virginia are to Nov. 1. The chaplain who was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff on the Sunday previous to that affair preached a war sermon at Lovellsville, and at the conclusion opened a list and personally called upon the young men present to enrol their names in the cause of the rebel States.

Col. SINCENDIVER had embodied all the militia in Berkley County, and marched them in the direction of Romney. A portion of Col. ASHBY'S cavalry were at Martinsburgh to guard the movement of grain to Winchester.

Miss BELLA BOYD, the accomplished daughter of a prominent rebel of Martinsburgh, had removed with her father to Manassas Junction, where she was engaged in the eminent occupation of selling whisky to the troops. Owing to some partiality by the fair devotee, a fight occurred between the Wise Guards and Border Guards, in which several were wounded.

All remains perfectly quiet in Gen. BANKS' Division There is a perceptible diminution of typhoid cases among the troops. Last Sunday an alarm was caused in the camp of the Ninth New-York, by the appearance of 300 cases of a new form of illness. On examination into the cause, it was discovered that underlying the leaves of the forest in which they had recently encamped, was ten inches of vegetable mould, in a state of decomposition. The camp was instantly removed, and the illness almost as suddenly disappeared. Among the victims was Maj. ATTERBURY, the idol of the regiment.

The Provost Guard, during the absence of Major STONE on detached duty, has been under charge of Capt. WENRICK, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, an officer every way qualified to succeed the Major should he return to his regiment under his recent promotion. Capt. W. has acted as Assistant Provost-Marshall for some weeks, and has been instrumental in abating the clandestine sale of intoxicating drinks to the troops.

Last night a prisoner from the Fifth Connecticut, confined far assaulting his Colonel, made his escape from his prison camp, and up to a late hour had eluded the grasp of his pursuers.

On Thursday two sentinels of the Forty-sixth Indiana engaged while on duty in the practice of the bayonet drill. They had previously taken the caps from their rifles, but in the frolic the coat of one, named L. B. COFFEE, of Laurel, Ind., got caught in the lock of his opponent, whose rifle discharged, and shot COFFEE in the left breast, the ball passing through his body, breaking two of his right ribs, and entered the ground. COFFEE expired almost immediately.

MORE PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The following prisoners, brought to this port in the U. S. ship *Nightingale*, from the mouth of the Mississippi, were yesterday handed over to the United States Marshal, by whom they were taken to Fort Lafayette. The prisoners were taken from the prize schooners *Joseph H. Toone* and *Joseph Bernard*:

Capt. Jno. Pennington, L. H. Hudson, Theodore Lewis, Wm. Aymar, Chas. Brown, F. C. Monsell, Jno. Bour, C. B. Stratton, Francis Cook, Jno. Price, Anthony Penally, a passenger; Joseph B. Marion, Robert Walsh, Jno. Kenney, Henry Costford, Jno. Elwert, Jno. Murphy, Peter Welsh.

The following prisoners from the privateer *Sumter* arrived in the *Powhatan* yesterday, and were delivered into the custody of the Marshal, who committed them to the Tombs: Eugene Ruhi, Peter Thompson, William May.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

J. M. MORRISON, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Hatteras sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Brown Bros. & Co	$250	D. P. Barhydt	$5
Pheips, Dodge & Co	250	Sage & Co	10
James Lenox	250	James B. Murray	50
Wm. B. Astor	250	B. H. Field	80
A. and W.H.Committee	100	Thomas Suffern	25
Stoddard & Clark	50	Emeline Buckley	16
Skeel & Reynolds	25	D. A. Cushman	25
N. Ludlum	20	W. W. Billings	10
John R. Ford	50	Cash, Hortsman	10
Cash, G. W. B	10	R. S. King	5
Cash, E. B. H	1	Dr. Hatfield's Church	100
Camp,Bruns'n&Sherry	50	R. M. Blackwell & Co	25
W. Gilmore	1	Cash, M	10
Cash, A. S	1	Cash, H	5
L. P. Hawes	20	A Emanuel	3
R. H. Bull	10	Dr. Skinner	5
J. W. B	10	Cash, by W. E. D	5
A. B	20		
John D. Lawson	20	Total	$1,707

PAYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Orders have been received by Col. SACKETT relative to the payment of those soldiers who have been taken prisoners. Pay may be drawn by a person having the written authority of the prisoner, or by his wife, guardian of his minor children, or by his widowed mother. Application for payment to be made to the senior paymaster of the district where the regiment is serving. It must be accompanied by a certificate approved by a United States Judge, District-Attorney, or Judge of a Court of Record, stating the relation of the applicant to the prisoner. When the soldier has been killed the auditor has been directed to place the $100 bounty allowed by Government to this credit.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

Arrival of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment State Volunteers.

Breakfast at the Astor House—Speeches by Rev. Mr. Osgood, Col. Burnside, Lieut. Bramhall, Senator Wilson, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, and others.

SERENADE TO AND SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREWS.

The Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts State Volunteers, Col. JOHN KURTZ commanding, whose arrival has been announced for different days during the past week, having been detained by various obstacles, among them the fact that a large portion of the equipments provided for them were condemned by Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, left their camp at Lynnfield, Mass., on Monday morning, and, passing through Boston, departed from the latter City at 3 o'clock on the same day, amid the applause of the populace. They took the Fall River route, and arrived in this City about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, on board of the steamers *State of Maine* and *Metropolis*, the latter of which had grounded during the night, that mischance still further retarding the journey.

The organization of New-England gentlemen known as the "Sons of Massachusetts" had been in attendance, at Pier No. 3 North River, since 8½ A. M., under the lead and order of Maj. J. W. CURREN, Captains SAMUEL HATHAWAY, O. D. ASHLEY, W. H. BARNES and Dr. T. WILLIS FISHER, Marshals appointed during the past week by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, as Chairman of the Association.

The 150 gentlemen composing the organization wore neat badges of white satin, stamped with the arms of the Old Bay State.

By 11½ o'clock the troops were disembarked, line was formed and, under the escort of the "Sons," the regiment marched, by West-street, Battery-place and Broadway, to the Park, great crowds accompanying and applauding the procession.

National flags waved from all the conspicuous buildings on the route, and over the Astor House and City Hall appeared to great advantage in the brilliant sunshine, remarkably bright and pleasant for the season.

The regiment was marched into the barrack inclosure to the music of their fine brass band, and after arms were stacked the soldiers were conducted to a substantial breakfast provided for them in the quarters.

While the *corps* was thus engaged, an opportunity occurred to glean particulars concerning it. Recruited chiefly in the towns of Beverly, Ipswich, Gloucester, Salem and Newburyport, Marblehead, Plymouth, Harvard, Foxboro and New-Bedford, it fairly represents the sinew and spirit of old Essex County, Massachusetts, in the hardy mode of life best known there, and the stern Puritan energy of its feeling and manners.

The regiment, according to Gen. BULLOCK'S report in camp on Saturday last, numbered 1,090 men, including the Fifth Battery, estimated at 146, artillerists and officers. This number was not quite full yesterday, owing to various causes. The train consisted of two hospital, five ambulance and twelve baggage wagons, with seventy-five horses, including those belonging to the officers. A fine brass band and a drum corps of twenty pieces, complete the *impedimenta* and accompaniments.

The battery of six rifled pieces—6 and 12-pounders—under command of Capt. EPPENDORF, an officer of European experience, will join the regiment within a week.

The whole regiment consists of stout, hearty men, clad in the regulation uniform of blue, slightly modified by the Chasseur cap and Zouave gaiters. The arms are Enfield rifles, apparently new and in excellent order.

The following partial roster of officers may interest the many friends of the regiment:

Colonel—JOHN KURTZ, Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry Merritt, Salem; Major—Andrew Elwell, Gloucester; Adjutant—John G. Chambers, Medford; Quartermaster—Jos. A. Goldthwait, Salem; Chaplain—J. Bowen Clark, Swampscot; Surgeon—Geo. Derby, Boston: Assistant-Surgeon—Silas E. Stone, Walpole; Sergeant-Major—Daniel H. Johnson, Jr., Salem; Quartermaster-Sergeant—Stephen P. Driver, Salem; Commissary-Sergeant—Joshua C. Goodale, Salem; Band Master—Henry C. Brown, Boston; Hospital Steward—Geo. A. Farnam, Andover.

Company A, Salem Zouaves—Captain, F. A. P. Brewster, Salem; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Emerton, Salem; Second Lieutenant, George A. Fisher, Salem. Company B—Captain, Knott B. Marvin, Marblehead; First Lieutenant, Thomas Russell, Marblehead; Second Lieutenant, John Goodwin, Jr., Marblehead. Company C—Captain, Addison Center, Gloucester; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Story, Gloucester; Second Lieutenant, Fitz J. Babson, Gloucester. Company D—Captain, Cornelius Howland, Jr., New-Bedford; First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Hunt, New-Bedford; Second Lieutenant, Anthony Lang, New-Bedford. Company E—Captain, Wm. Alexander, Plymouth; First Lieutenant, Otis Rogers, Plymouth; Second Lieutenant, Thomas B. Atwood, Abington. Company F—Captain, George M. Whipple, Salem; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Bates, Salem; Second Lieutenant, George R. Emmerton, Salem. Company G—Captain, John W. Raymond, Beverly; First Lieutenant, Henry P. Woodbury, Beverly; Second Lieutenant, Daniel W. Hammond, Beverly. Company H—Captain, Wesley C. Sawyer, Harvard; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Kent, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Peter H. Niles, Boston. Company K—Ipswich and Newburyport—Captain, John Hebbs, Ipswich; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Creasey, Newburyport; Second Lieutenant, David P. Muzzey, Boston. Company K—Captain, Carlos A. Hart, Foxboro; First Lieutenant, John Littlefield, Foxboro; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Barnard, South Reading.

THE WELCOME BREAKFAST.

By 1 o'clock, the men having been comfortably provided for, the officers were marched to the Astor House, where a banquet had been spread for them in the long dining-hall. As they approached, the "Sons of Massachusetts," accompanying a large number of ladies, fell into line, and preceded them to the scene of festivity. The main tables, three in number, were handsomely arranged along the entire length of the apartment; and, like the cross-table at the head of the room, on the dais set apart for the special guests and speakers of the day, were handsomely decorated with emblematic devices in confectionary and baskets of fruit.

Above the dais, and pinning the canopy, were the National eagle and shield, in gilt and colors. A transparency of "Red, White and Blue," beneath these, bore the legend:

"No North, no South, no East, no West! Welcome, Sons of the old Bay State."

As the company, 350 in number, sat down, the regimental band, stationed at the foot of the Hall, played a lively air, which was succeeded by profound silence, as Rev. Dr. OSGOOD was introduced by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, and invoked the Divine benediction upon the feast of good-fellowship and the cause of the country.

It was 1½ o'clock as the proceedings commenced, and a good half-hour being allotted, after grace, to the discussion of a substantial *déjeuner*, set forth according to neat bills of fare laid beside the plates of all the guests, not much breadth could be allowed for the eloquence of the occasion. What verge there was, however, was amply filled.

The assembled guests comprised a brilliant galaxy of "fair women and brave men" from New-England, and on either side of Col. KURTZ, who amid loud anclamation was conducted to the centre of the transverse table, sat several of our own noted citizens.

After dessert had been served and cleared away, Col. HOWE, in a brief and eloquent address, bade hearty welcome to the Twenty-third, expatiating upon the patriotism of Massachusetts, the gallantry of her sons and the tender devotion of her fair daughters, and called upon the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, who was to have pronounced the greeting, to express the sentiments of the occasion due to Col. KURTZ and his officers.

Dr. OSGOOD very ably and effectively honored this call, and expressing the belief that the true-blooded Yankee, the genuine Jonathan, had never been fairly beaten, he claimed Massachusetts to be the steel edge of American patriotism. In her literature, in her enterprise and bravery, in her workshops, her homes, her schools, her churches, she largely represented that high and pure civilization now contending with the barbarism of the Southern civilization. Which should conquer? South Carolina? [Cries of "No!" "Never!"] He claimed as a servant of the Gospel to be the friend of peace—to seek, according to the motto of the old Bay State, borne to that hall by the veteran patriot, JACKSON, a tranquil peace with liberty through the sword! [Great applause.] If, then, the wrong arm itself, let the right also arm, and God save the right! [Prolonged acclamation.] In that sense, and regarding South Carolina as a State—the arch fiend who first struck at the flag and the Constitution, he doubted not that the Christian feeling of this community would be gratified, were Charleston made a desert and a home for the owl and the bat! [Tremendous cheering.] The Reverend gentleman concluded with an apostrophe to the regiment, and a declaration that whether domestic treason or foreign interference should arise in enmity to the American people, that enemy must and shall go down! [Great applause.]

Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, was at this moment announced by Col. HOWE, and received with rounds of acclamation, the band playing, "See, the the Conquering Hero comes."

Col. KURTZ, in responding to the compliment paid him, expressed his sincere thanks, and the gratification all Massachusetts men must feel in seeing their good old State placed right before the world by this war. People who had once maligned her, had now found out that Massachusetts was not a one-horse State, nor Boston a one-horse town. [Laughter and applause.] The Colonel terminated with the following toast:

"*Woman*—The morning star of our youth! the day star of our manhood! the sweet evening star of our age! God bless our stars!"

This was rapturously received.

Col. HOWE said that in the absence of Gov. ANDREW, who had been expected, but would not arrive until night, he would call upon one of the Governor's Staff, Col. BROWN, to speak for him.

Col. BROWN, in an impressive reply alluded to one peculiarity of the Twenty-third. Recruited in old Essex County, it represented the Puritan spirit of its home—that spirit which, smoldering for a century, had now burst forth again. At camp, the prayer meeting had been as regularly attended as the drill, and the whole regiment was full of the old Cromwellian fire. In illustration of this feeling which was now pervading the Massachusetts troops, he cited a letter received from Col. WM. LEE RAYMOND, written a few days before the disaster at Ball's Bluff, in which he was taken prisoner. In reference to the language used by the wife of a poor soldier in Col. RAYMOND'S corps, it quoted her words as sent to her husband, inculcating entire fearlessness of sacrifice and trust in God! [Subdued applause.] Col. BROWN, ere taking his seat, drew the attention of the company to Lieut. WM. BRAMHALL, of the New-York Ninth, as one who had commanded the artillery on the fatal day at Ball's Bluff, and had shed his blood in a common stream with the blood of the sons of Massachusetts slaughtered there.

Lieut. BRAMHALL, who could not rise to his feet, owing to severe wounds received upon the occasion referred to, but was lifted in the arms of the officers near him, and resting on his crutches, uttered a very chaste and elegant tribute to his Massachusetts comrades, as he had seen them in the tent, by the bivouac, and on the field. To the polished language of Lieut. BRAMHALL, his handsome and commanding figure bent in the mute eloquence of honorable infirmity, lent an indescribable charm which seemed to move the hearts of all his hearers.

Col. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, to whose brigade the Twenty-third is to be attached, was the next speaker introduced. He was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering; and after expressing his thanks, proceeded to say that the patriotic feeling enlisted in this war was confined to no particular State, but filled the entire North. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New-York were brethren in all things in the right. He had hoped that the war would have been short; had not dreamed that our Government could be seriously assailed; that the rebellion could assume such magnitude; but in this he had been wrong. The truth in all its monstrosity was upon us, and it that Slavery which had been the very cause of the war should really prove, as it was now thought to be, a positive source of belligerent strength to the enemy, he, for one, would wish to see it swept away. [Tremendous sensation and applause.] He had once thought that the old recognition of all State Rights might be maintained, but the time had come when all rights and liberties were menaced to save them, if needs be, even by the infringement of one branch of them! [Great acclamation.] If one part of our system be bad, in order to save the rest, let us destroy that bad part! [Renewed cheering.] It would be poor generalship to leave either a positive or latent source of strength to the foe untouched! He felt especially gratified, then, that our troops had made a lodgement, in the very heart of the enemy's country—the very seat of the evil! [Continued plaudits.] For one he had charge of a weighty command, and he could not assume the responsibility without putting himself upon a sound platform! But, the Government must be sustained at all hazards!

Col. BURNSIDE here resumed his seat amid the most vehement tokens of approbation, and Col. HOWE remarked that if this speech did not deserve three cheers none ever spoken did. Three times three were the response.

Col. HOWE then announced "an officer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff—one who was himself a Brigadier-General, a Colonel, and the Chairman of a Military Commission." He had, by assuming authority, intercepted him at the door of the hotel, as he was about departing for the 2 o'clock train, and had brought him in, and here he was, "Senator Brigadier Col. WILSON, of Massachusetts!" [Prolonged cheering.]

Hon. HENRY WILSON began by declaring that he had just listened to the most important speech made during the war! Gen. BURNSIDE had, to-day, touched the key-note that thrills to the heart of this nation! [Vehement applause.] And the nation will respond to his words! [Applause renewed.] He trusted that such would be the words, thoughts and acts of every man who rallies around the flag of our country! [Continued approbation.] It was poor policy to manage the war otherwise. It was useless to send our men from their firesides, their workshops and their farms, to die upon the Southern soil, if the cause of the war were not removed, and the power that brought on the conflict without a cause, and aimed at the destruction of the Republic, remained untouched in the chief source of its strength. [Great applause.]

The Honorable Senator then expressed his deep interest in the Twenty-third Regiment. He had once expressed to Gen. SCOTT his desire to attach it to the brigade of which he led a regiment (the Twenty-second) through these streets some weeks ago, but it had already been promised to the gallant Gen. BURNSIDE. With a high compliment to the achievements of Massachusetts during the war, Gen. WILSON concluded amid prolonged applause, the band playing the Star-Spangled Banner.

Major HATHAWAY, of the old Wooster Guard, and one of the Marshals of the day, was brought forward by a tribute from Col. HOWE to his energy and efficiency.

He concluded an eloquent appeal to the regiment with these lines:

> By yon Potomac's bloody tide,
> Remember how your comrades died!
> Make ye their martyr-graves to be
> Cradles of new-born Liberty!
> [Cheering.]

The following sentiment, offered by a Massachusetts lady, was then read:

"With all their hearts, the daughters of the Old Bay State welcome her sons. May they soon return crowned with the laurel leaves of victory, intertwined with the garlands of an honorable peace!"

Applause, and "Auld Lang Syne" by the Band.

Col. HOWE then alluded to the —— regiment of Massachusetts, Col. WM BARNES, whose camp Mr. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, had declared to be the neatest and best kept in the army; and, in this connection, introduced a son of Col. BARNES, who very eloquently responded, indorsing the sentiments of Gens. BURNSIDE and WILSON, and rejoicing that our navy had now bound the Southern coasts with a band of iron that even the Navy of England could not and dare not break; and had planted on the soil of South Carolina, damned to the "bad eminence" of being the Mother of Rebellion, the flag of the nation, where it could now woo the Southern breezes, and stand like the rod of the leader of Israel, the very stay and curse of the serpent of secession! [Great applause.]

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was called out by Col. HOWE, and very effectively and forcibly alluded to the efforts that had been made, at an early period of the war, to bring about the expedition that had now taken Beaufort. Maps had been produced, the harbors of Port Royal examined in private sittings with the President, who had cordially approved the plan, and he (Gen. WALBRIDGE,) had openly declared that he had rather behold 25,000 of our American youth perish in Charleston harbor, inflicting chastisement upon the mother of secession, than see one Northern soldier placed beyond the frontiers of the Border States. [Sensation and cheers.] The General then cited a letter of Gov. ANDREW, written on the 23d of June, in reply to one from himself of the 17th of the same month, thanking him warmly for his efforts in procuring from the Government the requisition of ten Massachusetts regiments, with a view to the fulfillment of these plans, and agreeing with his views of the war. Gen. WALBRIDGE concluded his able address with an eloquent encouragement, gleaned from the fact that a landing had been effected in South Carolina, and sat down amid prolonged and hearty cheering.

Adjutant J. J. CHAMBERS responded to a neat sentiment in compliment to the Press.

Col. HOWE here read aloud the dispatches announcing victories in Kentucky, amid general enthusiasm.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH followed at some length, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. CLARKE, Chaplain of the Twenty-third, who inculcated the firm principles of ZUINGLIUS, JOHN CALVIN and MARTIN LUTHER, and the motto of CROMWELL, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry!" With these in view, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadas to the Gulf, this glorious cause would succeed, and the nation founded by the Puritans would not fail. [Continued cheering.]

Col. HOWE, at this juncture, announced that Gov. ANDREW, he had just heard, would arrive at 8 P. M., and proposed that the officers of the regiment and the Sons of Massachusetts should meet, so soon as the guests had withdrawn, to adopt measures for his reception.

The company, then, at 4¾ P. M., slowly dispersed, with reiterated cheering for the regiment, and to the melody of "Home, Sweet Home."

THE MEETING.

The sons of Massachusetts, and the officers of the Twenty-third, at once organized by calling Dr. OSGOOD to the Chair, and, on motion, empowering him to appoint a Committee of three to wait upon Gov. ANDREW, and learn the hour when he would participate to-morrow in a demonstration to be made by the regiment, which Col. KURTZ had just stated would not leave the City until to-morrow. Messrs. HOWE, BARNES, and FISHER, were appointed the Committee, and Col. HOWE then stated that the regiment would to-morrow march up Broadway to Union-square, around the statue of WASHINGTON, and thence down Fourteenth-street to their point of departure, singing their celebrated Hallelujah chorus, to the accompaniment of the full band.

OUTSIDE.

After the adjournment, the regiment filed out of the Park without knapsacks, with colors flying and band playing the Hallelujah chorus, the soldiers chiming in, and marched and counter-marched past the front of the Astor House, in compliment to the proprietors of the hotel, by whom the compliment was acknowledged in the dipping of their huge flag, which was cheered by the multitude of spectators.

SERENADE TO GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A serenade was given, last evening, to Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, who arrived last evening, and was staying for the night at the house of a friend in Gramercy-square. The affair was very private, not more than fifty or sixty people assembling in the street to hear the music, and the speechmaking all being done in a parlor. The field officers of the Massachuetts Twenty-third Regiment, Gen. BURNSIDE' Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and a select circle of less publicly known New-England guests, were all that were present to hear such remarks as Gov. ANDREW had to make. The Governor delivered a short impromptu address in his usual felicitous style, chiefly eulogistic of the soldiers Massachusetts had sent into the field, and encouraging to the officers then listening to him. He did not touch pointedly on politics, and, indeed, can scarcely be said to have spoken with any view to publication. Gov. ANDREW leaves for Washington this morning, and will be escorted to the boat by the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment and the Sons of the Old Bay State.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Cotton Dull at a Decline—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, Thursday, the 31st, and Londonderry the 1st, arrived here at 8½ P. M. She brings five days later intelligence than that of the *Persia*.

The *Nova Scotian* has 28 cabin and 128 steerage passengers, and $90,000 in specie.

She passed the *Anglo Saxon* at 7 P. M. of the 11th, 30 miles west of Natashquam Point.

The political news is unimportant.

The *Niagara* arrived out on the 27th.

The *Norwegian* arrived out on the 28th.

The *City of Washington* arrived out on the 30th. She broke her shaft after leaving Queenstown for Liverpool, but was safely towed to the latter port.

The steamship *North Briton* is the last of the season to Quebec.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THEODORE FAY, late American Minister to Switzerland, writes a lengthy letter to the *Times* in defence of the North.

The steamer *Edinburg* sailed for New-York on the 30th. She took £14,000 in specie.

The American Government steamer *James Adger*, which put into Queenstown 30th, short of coal, had sailed again. Her destination was not stated.

The *Times* had published Mr. W. FORWARD'S account of his arrest on landing from the *City of Washington* at New-York, but without any important comments. The *Times* also notices the arrest of another British subject, Mr. CORNELIUS NILFORD, on landing from the *Niagara* at Boston.

The statistics of exports show a great increase of British goods to France.

The sensation trial in Dublin of the cab-driver CURRAN, charged with a wanton outrage on Miss JOLLY, resulted in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years penal servitude.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a paragraph relative to controversies on Government policy in journals generally supposed to speak under Government inspiration. It says that such publications are only self-inspired, and announces that it alone is the sole organ of the policy of the Government, and that no semi-official journals exist in France.

The Paris *Pays* believes that the negotiations for the transfer of silver by the Prussian Bank to the Bank of France are indefinitely postponed.

The Bourse on the 30th was firm and higher.

ITALY.

A ministerial circular had been issued to the Clergy, in which the acts of the clerical opposition against the laws and National Government were deplored, and warning given. The Government, while wishing to respect the liberty of the churches, will take severe measures, if the clergy continue their attacks on the laws and institutions of the country, and endeavor to disturb public order.

The brigands in the country, between Concella and Nola, had made propositions to surrender.

AUSTRIA.

The magistrates of Pesth had tendered their resignation. A few functionaries will remain in office a fortnight longer, to transact the most urgent business.

PRUSSIA.

A grand ball was given by the Duke of MAGENTA in honor of the Coronation, at Berlin, on the 30th. The occasion was one of great magnificence. The King and Queen attended.

POLAND.

It was asserted that Gen. LAMBERT'S departure from Warsaw was not on account of ill-health, but in consequence of a summons to St. Petersburg, to report on the affairs of Poland.

TURKEY.

The Montenegrins had fired some Turks, residences. Ragusa inhabitants fled for refuge.

Accounts from Turkey state that the question of the cotton capacities of that country is being agitated again, and say also that the investigations are favorable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional telegrams by the Brazil steamer, *via* Lisbon, report that URQUIZA had been defeated, with a loss of artillery, wagons and 600 prisoners. Gen. MIDAIEL was preparing to attack ROSA.

Rio Janeiro and Cape of Good Hope mails had reached Plymouth.

The Slave-trade was brisk on the East coast.

Business at the Cape was considerably improved.

The clip of wool promised to be one of the best ever known.

Intelligence from Drs. LIVINGSTONE and MCKENZIE, to the 15th of May, had been received.

A terrible massacre had occurred in Norman's Land.

Commercial News by the Nova-Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 31.

Sales of four days, 27,000 bales; market dull at a decline of ⅛d. since the departure of the *Persia*, but useful grades are firmer. Sales to speculators and exporters, 10,500 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The Manchester market is quiet, with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady.

The Liverpool Provision market is dull.

Consols, for money, 93⅜@93⅝.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote FLOUR quiet and easier at 28s.@32s. WHEAT quiet and steady; Red Western, 10s.@10s. 4d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Western and White Southern, 13s.@13s. 9d. CORN steady; Mixed, 33s.; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White. 36s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK dull. BACON quiet and steady. LARD dull, at 48s.@52s. TALLOW easier, at 51s.@51s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES inactive. SUGAR quiet. RICE—no sales. COFFEE inactive

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

THE FIGHTING IN THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Cotton Hill in Possession of the National Troops.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE.

Atrocious Plot to Murder Defenceless Men.

The Town of Guyandotte Reduced to Ashes.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Advices from the Kanawha state that the rebels who had been shelling the camp at Tompkins, from Cotton Hill, had retired upon the approach of a force under Col. DE VILLIER. Nine of the enemies pickets were killed, but no loss was suffered on our side.

Col. DE VILLIER has taken possession of the Hill.

THE MASSACRE AT GUYANDOTTE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, NOV. 12.

The defeat of the Union forces at Guyandotte was accomplished by treachery on the part of the inhabitants. It seems that a force of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at 500 to 1,000, had concentrated in the country back of the town. These proposed, with the assistance of the rebel inhabitants of Guyandotte, to annihilate the National forces in the town. This force consisted of 250 of a Virginia regiment, and a few of Col. ZEIGLER'S Virginia Cavalry.

It was arranged between the rebel cavalry and the rebel citizens to massacre our troops in cold blood. Accordingly, the rebel citizens were very kind to our troops last Sunday evening, and invited them to their houses on various pretexts, and all who were off duty accepted the invitation. While they were being entertained, at about 8½ o'clock at night, the rebel cavalry dashed into the town. Signals were displayed from every house where the Nationals were, and into these the rebels rushed, murdering the unwarmed soldiers in cold blood.

The rebel citizens, men, women and children, rushed to arms and aided the cavalry in the slaughter.

The Federals in camp prepared as soon as possible for defence, but were overpowered and had to break.

Very few men were killed in the engagement with the cavalry, nearly all being murdered in the houses.

When Col. ZEIGLER arrived, and on learning the particulars of the affair, he ordered the destruction of the town. The buildings were immediately burnt, and the whole town is now reduced to ashes.

THE PIRATE SUMTER CAPTURED.

Her Officers and Crew Prisoners on Board the Niagara.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A letter received here, dated the 25th of October, on board the frigate *Santee*, off Galveston, confirms the report of the capture of the pirate *Sumter*. The writer says that she was caught in her own trap. It seems that she mistook one of the gunboats for a merchantman and started in pursuit. When the gunboat had drawn her out far enough she turned and run her ashore. Her officers and crew are prisoners on board of the *Niagara*.

OTHER REBEL VESSELS DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12,

The *Inquirer* has a special dispatch which says that a privateer and two schooners in Swan Gun Inlet were burned on the night of the 4th, by boats from the gunboat *Tuscarora*, stationed at Chincoteague.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

THE BERMUDA FOR LIVERPOOL WITH 2,000 BALES OF COTTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The rebel ship *Bermuda* ran the blockade off Savannah the night of the 2d of November, being towed out by the steamer *Huntress*. She is loaded with two thousand bales of cotton for Liverpool.

MORE PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

The following prisoners, brought to this port in the U. S. ship *Nightingale*, from the mouth of the Mississippi, were yesterday handed over to the United States Marshal, by whom they were taken to Fort Lafayette. The prisoners were taken from the prize schooners *Joseph H. Toone* and *Joseph Bernard*:

Capt. Jno. Pennington, L. H. Hudson, Theodore Lewis, Wm. Aymar, Chas, Brown, F. C. Monsell, Jno. Bour, C. B. Stratton, Francis Cook, Jno. Price, Anthony Penally, a passenger; Joseph B. Marion, Robert Walsh, Jno. Kenney, Henry Costford, Jno. Elwert, Jno. Murphy, Peter Welsh.

The following prisoners from the privateer *Sumter* arrived in the *Powhatan* yesterday, and were delivered into the custody of the Marshal, who committed them to the Tombs: Eugene Ruhl, Peter Thompson, William May.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

J. M. MORRISON, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the Hatteras sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Brown Bros. & Co	$250	D. F. Barhydt	$5
Phelps, Dodge & Co	250	Sage & Co	10
James Lenox	250	James B. Murray	50
Wm. B. Astor	250	B. H. Field	80
A. and W. H. Committee	100	Thomas Suffern	25
Stoddard & Clark	50	Emeline Buckley	16
Skeel & Reynolds	25	D. A. Cushman	25
N. Ludlum	20	W. W. Billings	10
John R. Ford	50	Cash, Hortsman	10
Cash, G. W. B	30	R. S. King	5
Cash, E. B. H	1	Dr. Hatfield's Church	100
Camp, Burns'n & Sherry	50	R. M. Blackwell & Co	25
W. Gilmore	1	Cash, M	10
Cash, A. S	1	Cash, H	5
L. P. Hawes	20	A Emanuel	3
R. H. Bull	10	Dr. Skinner	5
J. W. B	10	Cash, by W. E. D	5
A. B	20		
John D. Lawson	20	Total	$1,707

LATEST REPORTS FROM DARNESTOWN.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Saturday, Nov. 9.

An arrival from Western Virginia brings dates from Manassas to the 16th of October. At that date the central division of the rebel army was at Centreville, and an immense number of hands were engaged in erecting new intrenchments, in anticipation of an attack by Gen. MCCLELLAN. JOHNSTON was at Centreville.

BEAUREGARD was stationed at Fairfax Dépôt, on the right of Braddock's road, and was also busily preparing for the anticipated attack. The combined forces of JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD were estimated to not exceed 100,000 fighting men, but reinforcements were expected from Richmond. Their artillery amounted to 200 pieces, mostly indifferently manned, with horses of a very inferior quality.

The troops, with the exception of those from the Cotton States, were poorly clad, and many were almost barefooted. The Commissariat Department was deficient in the means of transportation.

The Virginia troops were much dispirited, and asserted, in many instances, that when their present term of service expired they would not reenlist under any consideration. Eleven desertions came within the informant's knowledge on one night.

At Manassas the troops had coffee rations only sufficient for one month.

Advices from Southeastern Virginia are to Nov. 1. The chaplain who was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff on the Sunday previous to that affair preached a war sermon at Lovellsville, and at the conclusion opened a list and personally called upon the young men present to enrol their names in the cause of the rebel States.

Col. SINGENBRIVER had embodied all the militia in Berkley County, and marched them in the direction of Romney. A portion of Col. ASHBY'S cavalry were at Martinsburgh to guard the movement of grain to Winchester.

Miss BELLA BOYD, the accomplished daughter of a prominent rebel of Martinsburgh, had removed with her father to Manassas Junction, where she was engaged in the eminent occupation of selling whisky to the troops. Owing to some partiality by the fair devotee, a fight occurred between the Wise Guards and Border Guards, in which several were wounded.

All remains perfectly quiet in Gen. BANKS' Division There is a perceptible diminution of typhoid cases among the troops. Last Sunday an alarm was caused in the camp of the Ninth New-York, by the appearance of 300 cases of a new form of illness. On examination into the cause, it was discovered that underlying the leaves of the forest in which they had decently encamped, was ten inches of vegetable mould, in a state of decomposition. The camp was instantly removed, and the illness almost as suddenly disappeared. Among the victims was Maj. ATTERBURY, the idol of the regiment.

The Provost Guard, during the absence of Major STONE on detached duty, has been under charge of Capt. WENRICK, of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, an officer every way qualified to succeed the Major should he return to his regiment under his recent promotion. Capt. W. has acted as Assistant Provost-Marshall for some weeks, and has been instrumental in abating the clandestine sale of intoxicating drinks to the troops.

Last night a prisoner from the Fifth Connecticut, confined far assaulting his Colonel, made his escape from his prison camp, and up to a late hour had eluded the grasp of his pursuers.

On Thursday two sentinels of the Forty-sixth Indiana engaged while on duty in the practice of the bayonet drill. They had previously taken the caps from their rifles, but in the frolic the coat of one, named L. B. COFFEE, of Laurel, Ind., got caught in the lock of his opponent, whose rifle discharged, and shot COFFEE in the left breast, the ball passing through his body, breaking two of his right ribs, and entered the ground. COFFEE expired almost immediately.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

AN ORDER FOR CONSOLIDATING THE ARMY.

The Affairs of the Quartermaster's Department to be Overhauled.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following order was promulgated to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Nov. 10, 1861.

Commanders of troops in this Department will avoid extensive movements which offer battle or divide and prolong our lines until further concert and concentration of action can be arranged, and instructions, giving full and concise reports, will be forwarded immediately to Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, St. Louis, giving the strength, position and condition of every command in the Department. These reports will be consolidated under his direction, and weekly an abstract forwarded to the Commanding-General.

By order. Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

(Signed) R. M. HOUGH, Major and A. D. C.

HENRY W. CLEMENTS, Chief Clerk of the Quartermaster's office, under Gen. MCKINSTRY, was arrested to-day by order of Gen. CURTIS, and sent to Jefferson Barracks to await an investigation into the affairs of Gen. MCKINSTRY'S administration of that office.

It is understood that Gen. MCKINSTRY has been ordered to report to Washington, and will reach here to-morrow night.

LIST OF GEN. HUNTER'S STAFF.

WARSAW, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The following is a correct list of Gen. HUNTER'S Staff, as officially announced:

Surgeon, James R. Barnes, and Medical Director.
Major Charles G. Halpin, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. Marcus J. Parrott, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut. E. D. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt. G. W. Shaffer, Quartermaster.
Capt. John Farnes, Commander of Subsistence.
R. W. Hough, A. D. C.
Major Lewis D. Hubbard, A. D. C.
Capt. Richard Thompson, A. D. C.
Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, A. D. C.
Lieut. Aaron O. Doolittle, A. D. C.
Lieut. Archer McKenzie, A. D. C.
Lieut. Charles E. Hoy, A. D. C.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

Arrival of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment State Volunteers.

Breakfast at the Astor House—Speeches by Rev. Mr. Osgood, Col. Burnside, Lieut. Bramhall, Senator Wilson, Gen. Hiram Walbridge, and others.

The Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts State Volunteers, Col. JOHN KURTZ commanding, whose arrival has been announced for different days during the past week, having been detained by various obstacles, among them the fact that a large portion of the equipments provided for them were condemned by Adjutant-Gen. SCHOULER, left their camp at Lynnfield, Mass., on Monday morning, and, passing through Boston, departed from the latter City at 3 o'clock on the same day, amid the applause of the populace. They took the Fall River route, and arrived in this City about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, on board of the steamers *State of Maine* and *Metropolis*, the latter of which had grounded during the night, that mischance still further retarding the journey.

The organization of New-England gentlemen known as the "Sons of Massachusetts" had been in attendance, at Pier No. 3 North River, since 8½ A. M., under the lead and order of Maj. J. W. CURREN, Captains SAMUEL HATHAWAY, O. D. ASHLEY, W. H. BARNES and Dr. T. WILLIS FISHER, Marshals appointed during the past week by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, as Chairman of the Association.

The 150 gentlemen composing the organization wore neat badges of white satin, stamped with the arms of the Old Bay State.

By 11½ o'clock the troops were disembarked, line was formed and, under the escort of the "Sons," the regiment marched, by West-street, Battery-place and Broadway, to the Park, great crowds accompanying and applauding the procession.

National flags waved from all the conspicuous buildings on the route, and over the Astor House and City Hall appeared to great advantage in the brilliant sunshine, remarkably bright and pleasant for the season.

The regiment was marched into the barrack inclosure to the music of their fine brass band, and after arms were stacked the soldiers were conducted to a substantial breakfast provided for them in the quarters.

While the *corps* was thus engaged, an opportunity occurred to glean particulars concerning it. Recruited chiefly in the towns of Beverly, Ipswich, Gloucester, Salem and Newburyport, Marblehead, Plymouth, Harvard, Foxboro and New-Bedford, it fairly represents the sinew and spirit of old Essex County, Massachusetts, in the hardy mode of life best known there, and the stern Puritan energy of its feeling and manners.

The regiment, according to Gen. BULLOCK'S report in camp on Saturday last, numbered 1,090 men, including the Fifth Battery, estimated at 146, artillerists and officers. This number was not quite full yesterday, owing to various causes. The train consisted of two hospital, five ambulance and twelve baggage wagons, with seventy-five horses, including those belonging to the officers. A fine brass band and a drum corps of twenty pieces, complete the *impedimenta* and accompaniments.

The battery of six rifled pieces—6 and 12-pounders—under command of Capt. EPPENDORF, an officer of European experience, will join the regiment within a week. The whole regiment consists of stout, hearty men, clad in the regulation uniform of blue, slightly modified by the Chasseur cap and Zouave gaiters. The arms are Enfield rifles, apparently new and in excellent order.

The following partial roster of officers may interest the many friends of the regiment:

Colonel—JOHN KURTZ, Boston; Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry Merritt, Salem; Major—Andrew Elwell, Gloucester; Adjutant—John G. Chambers, Medford; Quartermaster—Jos. A. Goldthwait, Salem; Chaplain—J. Bowen Clark, Swampscot; Surgeon—Geo. Derby, Boston; Assistant-Surgeon—Silas E. Stone, Walpole; Sergeant-Major—Daniel H. Johnson, Jr., Salem; Quartermaster-Sergeant—Stephen P. Driver, Salem; Commissary-Sergeant—Joshua C. Goodale, Salem; Band Master—Henry C. Brown, Boston; Hospital Steward—Geo. A. Farnam, Andover.

Company A, Salem Zouaves—Captain, F. A. P. Brewster, Salem; First Lieutenant, Charles S. Emerton, Salem; Second Lieutenant, George A. Fisher, Salem. Company B—Captain, Knott B. Marvin, Marblehead; First Lieutenant, Thomas Russell, Marblehead; Second Lieutenant, John Goodwin, Jr., Marblehead. Company C—Captain, Addison Center, Gloucester; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Story, Gloucester; Second Lieutenant, Fitz J. Babson, Gloucester. Company D—Captain, Cornelius Howland, Jr., New-Bedford; First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Hunt, New-Bedford; Second Lieutenant, Anthony Lang, New-Bedford. Company E—Captain, Wm. Alexander, Plymouth; First Lieutenant, Otis Rogers, Plymouth; Second Lieutenant, Thomas B. Atwood, Abington. Company F—Captain, George M. Whipple, Salem; First Lieutenant, Charles H. Bates, Salem; Second Lieutenant, George R. Emmerton, Salem. Company G—Captain, John W. Raymond, Beverly; First Lieutenant, Henry P. Woodbury, Beverly; Second Lieutenant, Daniel W. Hammond, Beverly. Company H—Captain, Wesley C. Sawyer, Harvard; First Lieutenant, Wm. H. Kent, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Peter H. Niles, Boston. Company K—Ipswich and Newburyport—Captain, John Hebbs, Ipswich; First Lieutenant, Wm. J. Creasey, Newburyport; Second Lieutenant, David P. Muzzey, Boston. Company K—Captain, Carlos A. Hart, Foxboro; First Lieutenant, John Littlefield, Foxboro; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin F. Barnard, South Reading.

THE WELCOME BREAKFAST.

By 1 o'clock, the men having been comfortably provided for, the officers were marched to the Astor House, where a banquet had been spread for them in the long dining-hall. As they approached, the "Sons of Massachusetts," accompanying a large number of ladies, fell into line, and preceded them to the scene of festivity. The main tables, three in number, were handsomely arranged along the entire length of the apartment; and, like the cross-table at the head of the room, on the dais set apart for the special guests and speakers of the day, were handsomely decorated with emblematic devices in confectionary and baskets of fruit.

Above the dais, and pinning the canopy, were the National eagle and shield, in gilt and colors. A transparency of "Red, White and Blue," beneath these, bore the legend:

"No North, no South, no East, no West! Welcome, Sons of the old Bay State."

As the company, 350 in number, sat down, the regimental band, stationed at the foot of the Hall, played a lively air, which was succeeded by profound silence, as Rev. Dr. OSGOOD was introduced by Col. FRANK E. HOWE, and invoked the Divine benediction upon the feast of good-fellowship and the cause of the country.

It was 1¾ o'clock as the proceedings commenced, and a good half-hour being allotted, after grace, to the discussion of a substantial *déjeuner*, set forth according to neat bills of fare laid beside the plates of all the guests, not much breadth could be allowed for the eloquence of the occasion. What verge there was, however, was amply filled.

The assembled guests comprised a brilliant galaxy of "fair women and brave men" from New-England, and on either side of Col. KURTZ, who amid loud acclamation was conducted to the centre of the transverse table, sat several of our own noted citizens.

After dessert had been served and cleared away, Col. HOWE, in a brief and eloquent address, bade hearty welcome to the Twenty-third, expatiating upon the patriotism of Massachusetts, the gallantry of her sons and the tender devotion of her fair daughters, and called upon the Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. TYNG, who was to have pronounced the greeting, to express the sentiments of the occasion due to Col. KURTZ and his officers.

Dr. OSGOOD very ably and effectively honored this call, and expressing the belief that the true-blooded Yankee, the genuine Jonathan, had never been fairly beaten, he claimed Massachusetts to be the steel edge of American patriotism. In her literature, in her enterprise and bravery, in her workshops, her homes, her schools, her churches, she largely represented that high and pure civilization now contending with the barbarism of the Southern civilization. Which should conquer? South Carolina? [Cries of "No!" "Never!"] He claimed as a servant of the Gospel to be the friend of peace—to seek, according to the motto of the old Bay State, borne to that hall by the veteran patriot, JACKSON, a tranquil peace with liberty through the sword! [Great applause.] If, then, the wrong arm itself, let the right also arm, and God save the right! [Prolonged acclamation.] In that sense, and regarding South Carolina as a State—the arch fiend who first struck at the flag and the Constitution, he doubted not that the Christian feeling of this community would be gratified, were Charleston made a desert and a home for the owl and the bat! [Tremendous cheering.] The Reverend gentleman concluded with an apostrophe to the regiment, and a declaration that whether domestic treason or foreign interference should arise in enmity to the American people, that enemy must and shall go down! [Great applause.]

Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, was at this moment announced by Col. HOWE, and received with rounds of acclamation, the band playing, "See, the Conquering Hero comes."

Col. KURTZ, in responding to the compliment paid him, expressed his sincere thanks, and the gratification all Massachusetts men must feel in seeing their good old State placed right before the world by this war. People who had once maligned her, had now found out that Massachusetts was not a one-horse State, nor Boston a one-horse town. [Laughter and applause.] The Colonel terminated with the following toast:

"*Woman*—The morning star of our youth! the day star of our manhood! the sweet evening star of our age! God bless our stars!"

This was rapturously received.

Col. HOWE said that in the absence of Gov. ANDREW, who had been expected, but would not arrive until night, he would call upon one of the Governor's Staff, Col. BROWN, to speak for him.

Col. BROWN, in an impressive reply alluded to one peculiarity of the Twenty-third. Recruited in old Essex County, it represented the Puritan spirit of its home—that spirit which, smoldering for a century, had now burst forth again. At camp, the prayer meeting had been as regularly attended as the drill, and the whole regiment was full of the old Cromwellian fire. In illustration of this feeling which was now pervading the Massachusetts troops, he cited a letter received from Col. WM. LEE RAYMOND, written a few days before the disaster at Ball's Bluff, in which he was taken prisoner. In reference to the language used by the wife of a poor soldier in Col. RAYMOND'S corps, it quoted her words as sent to her husband, inculcating entire fearlessness of sacrifice and trust in God! [Subdued applause.] Col. BROWN, ere taking his seat, drew the attention of the company to Lieut. WM. BRAMHALL, of the New-York Ninth, as one who had commanded the artillery on the fatal day at Ball's Bluff, and had shed his blood in a common stream with the blood of the sons of Massachusetts slaughtered there.

Lieut. BRAMHALL, who could not rise to his feet, owing to severe wounds received upon the occasion referred to, but was lifted in the arms of the officers near him, and resting on his crutches, uttered a very chaste and elegant tribute to his Massachusetts comrades, as he had seen them in the tent, by the bivouac, and on the field. To the polished language of Lieut. BRAMHALL, his handsome and commanding figure bent in the mute eloquence of honorable infirmity, lent an indescribable charm which seemed to move the hearts of all his hearers.

Col. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, to whose brigade the Twenty-third is to be attached, was the next speaker introduced. He was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering; and after expressing his thanks, proceeded to say that the patriotic feeling enlisted in this war was confined to no particular State, but filled the entire North. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New-York were brethren in all things in the fight. He had hoped that the war would have been short; had not dreamed that our Government could be seriously assailed, that the rebellion could assume such magnitude; but in this he had been wrong. The truth in all its monstrosity was upon us, and if that Slavery which had been the very cause of the war should really prove, as it was now thought to be, a positive source of belligerent strength to the enemy, he, for one, would wish to see it swept away. [Tremendous sensation and applause.] He had once thought that the old recognition of all State Rights might be maintained, but the time had come when all rights and liberties were menaced to save them, if needs be, even by the infringement of one branch of them! [Great acclamation.] If one part of our system be bad, in order to save the rest, let us destroy that bad part! [Renewed cheering.] It would be poor generalship to leave either a positive or latent source of strength to the foe untouched! He felt especially gratified, then, that our troops had made a lodgement, in the very heart of the enemy's country—the very seat of the evil! [Continued plaudits.] For one he had charge of a weighty command, and he could not assume the responsibility without putting himself upon a sound platform! But, the Government must be sustained at all hazards!

Col. BURNSIDE here resumed his seat amid the most vehement tokens of approbation, and Col. HOWE remarked that if this speech did not deserve three cheers none ever spoken did. Three times three were the response.

Col. HOWE then announced "an officer of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff—one who was himself a Brigadier-General, a Colonel, and the Chairman of a Military Commission." He had, by assuming authority, intercepted him at the door of the hotel, as he was about departing for the 2 o'clock train, and had brought him in, and here he was, "Senator Brigadier Col. WILSON, of Massachusetts!" [Prolonged cheering.]

Hon. HENRY WILSON began by declaring that he had just listened to the most important speech made during the war! Gen. BURNSIDE had, to-day, touched the key-note that thrills to the heart of this nation! [Vehement applause.] And the nation will respond to his words! [Applause renewed.] He trusted that such would be the words, thoughts and acts of every man who rallies around the flag of our country! [Continued approbation.] It was poor policy to manage the war otherwise. It was useless to send our men from their firesides, their workshops and their farms, to die upon the Southern soil, if the cause of the war were not removed, and the power that brought on the conflict without a cause, and aimed at the destruction of the Republic, remained untouched in the chief source of its strength. [Great applause.]

The Honorable Senator then expressed his deep interest in the Twenty-third Regiment. He had once expressed to Gen. SCOTT his desire to attach it to the brigade of which he led a regiment (the Twenty-second) through these streets some weeks ago, but it had already been promised to the gallant Gen. BURNSIDE. With a high compliment to the achievements of Massachusetts during the war, Gen. WILSON concluded amid prolonged applause, the band playing the Star-Spangled Banner.

Major HATHAWAY, of the old Wooster Guard, and one of the Marshals of the day, was brought forward by a tribute from Col. HOWE to his energy and efficiency.

He concluded an eloquent appeal to the regiment with these lines:

By yon Potomac's bloody tide,
Remember how your comrades died!
Make ye their martyr-graves to be
Cradles of new-born Liberty!

[Cheering.]

The following sentiment, offered by a Massachusetts lady, was then read:

"With all their hearts, the daughters of the Old Bay State welcome her sons. May they soon return crowned with the laurel leaves of victory, intertwined with the garlands of an honorable peace!"

Applause, and "Auld Lang Syne" by the Band.

Col. HOWE then alluded to the —— regiment of Massachusetts, Col. WM. BARNES, whose camp Mr. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, had declared to be the neatest and best kept in the army; and, in this connection, introduced a son of Col. BARNES, who very eloquently responded, indorsing the sentiments of Gens. BURNSIDE and WILSON, and rejoicing that our navy had now bound the Southern coasts with a band of iron that even the Navy of England could not and dare not break; and had planted on the soil of South Carolina, damned to the "bad eminence" of being the Mother of Rebellion, the flag of the nation, where it could now woo the Southern breezes, and stand like the rod of the leader of Israel, the very stay and cure of the serpent of secession! [Great applause.]

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was called out by Col. HOWE, and very effectively and forcibly alluded to the efforts that had been made, at an early period of the war, to bring about the expedition that had now taken Beaufort. Maps had been produced, the harbors of Port Royal examined in private sittings with the President, who had cordially approved the plan, and he (Gen. WALBRIDGE,) had openly declared that he had rather behold 25,000 of our American youth perish in Charleston harbor, inflicting chastisement upon the mother of secession, than see one Northern soldier placed beyond the frontiers of the Border States. [Sensation and cheers.] The General then cited a letter of GOV. ANDREW, written on the 23d of June, in reply to one from himself of the 17th of the same month, thanking him warmly for his efforts in procuring from the Government the requisition of ten Massachusetts regiments, with a view to the fulfilment of these plans, and agreeing with his views of the war. Gen. WALBRIDGE concluded his able address with an eloquent encouragement, gleaned from the fact that a landing had been effected in South Carolina, and sat down amid prolonged and hearty cheering.

Adjutant J. J. CHAMBERS responded to a neat sentiment in compliment to the Press.

Col. HOWE here read aloud the dispatches announcing victories in Kentucky, amid general enthusiasm.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH followed at some length, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. CLARKE, Chaplain of the Twenty-third, who inculcated the firm principles of ZUINGLIUS, JOHN CALVIN and MARTIN LUTHER, and the motto of CROMWELL, "Trust in God, and keep your powder dry!" With these in view, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadas to the Gulf, this glorious cause would succeed, and the nation founded by the Puritans would not fail. [Continued cheering.]

Col. HOWE, at this juncture, announced that Gov. ANDREW, he had just heard, would arrive at 8 P. M., and proposed that the officers of the regiment and the Sons of Massachusetts should meet, so soon as the guests had withdrawn, to adopt measures for his reception.

The company, then, at 4¾ P. M., slowly dispersed, with reiterated cheering for the regiment, and to the melody of "Home, Sweet Home."

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY—5 O'CLOCK A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

Furthur Reports of the Fight at Port Royal.

Official Report of the Battle of Belmont.

SOUTHERN REPORTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 11th, contains the following dispatch:

SAVANNAH, Friday, Nov. 8,
Via NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 9.

The steamer *Sampson* has arrived from Port Royal with the wounded from the engagement yesterday.

Fifteen vessels were inside, and several awaiting outside.

The *Minnesota* was the first to enter, and was followed by the others. The attack upon the forts was from three sides. After the second round from the fleet the three principal guns of the battery were dismounted.

The engagement lasted five hours, and during its continuance all our guns were dismounted.

Dispatches to the Charleston papers say that the batteries were badly worked, and that the enemy's firing was excellent.

The total rebel loss was 100.

NO STEAMER FROM THE FLEET.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 13—2¼ A. M.

There are no signs of the steamer at Annapolis. The impression is that the battle did not close before Soturday, and that the steamer could not leave before Monday morning. She will not be due before tomorrow evening.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 12,

Gen. GRANT, in his official report of the Belmont battle, says that he had but 2,800 men. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending reinforcements to Gen. PRICE, and also from cutting off two columns that he had sent out from Cairo and Cape Girardeau in pursuit of JEFF. THOMPSON. Knowing that Columbus was strongly garrisoned, I asked Gen. SMITH, commanding Paducah, to make a demonstration in that direction. He did so by ordering a small force to Mayfield, and another in the direction of Columbus, but did not approach, however, nearer than fifteen miles,

I also sent a small force on the Kentucky side, with orders not to approach nearer than twelve miles above Columbus.

By daylight we reached a point just out of the range of the rebel guns, and debarked. The troops were marched one mile towards Belmont, and then drawn up in a line of battle, one batallion being left as a reserve near the transports. It was but a few minutes before we met the enemy, and a general engagement ensued. They were driven foot by foot back of their encampment on the river bank, a distance of two miles. Here they had strengthened their position by felling the timber for several hundred yards. Our men charged through this, drawing the enemy over the bank into their transports, leaving in our possession everything no portable.

Belmont being in range of the guns on the shore opposite, it could not be held a single hour by our troops. We having no wagons, and could not move any of the captured property, consequently I gave orders for its destruction.

Before getting fairly underway on our return, the enemy made their appearance again, and attempted to surround us, but our troops were not in the least discouraged, charged the enemy, and again defeated them.

Our loss is about 85 killed, and 150 wounded, many of them slightly. About an equal number are missing—nearly all the latter from the Iowa Regiment, which behaved so gallantly, and suffered more severely than the others.

The balance of the report details individual gallantry.

THE UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

A correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Gen. SHERMAN'S army, says the bridge across the Cumberland River, on the St. Louis and Nashville Railroad, and in the rear of Gen. BUCKNER, has been burned by the Union men, causing great consternation among the rebels.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Nova Scotian at Father Point.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Cotton Dull at a Decline—Breadstuffs Firm—Provisions Dull.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The steamer *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, Thursday, the 31st, and Londonderry the 1st, arrived here at 8¾ P. M. She brings five days later intelligence than that of the *Persia*.

The *Nova Scotian* has 28 cabin and 128 steerage passengers, and $60,000 in specie.

She passed the *Anglo Saxon* at 7 P. M. of the 11th, 30 miles west of Natashquan Point.

The political news is unimportant.

The *Niagara* arrived out on the 27th.

The *Norwegian* arrived out on the 28th.

The *City of Washington* arrived out on the 30th. She broke her shaft after leaving Queenstown for Liverpool, but was safely towed to the latter point.

The steamship *North Briton* is the last of the season to Quebec.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THEODORE FAY, late American Minister to Switzerland, writes a lengthy letter to the *Times* in defence of the North.

The steamer *Edinburg* sailed for New-York on the 30th. She took £14,000 in specie.

The American Government steamer *James Adger*, which put into Queenstown 30th, short of coal, had sailed again. Her destination was not stated.

The *Times* had published Mr. W. FORWARD'S account of his arrest on landing from the *City of Washington* at New-York, but without any important comments. The *Times* also notices the arrest of another British subject, Mr. CORNELIUS NILFORD, on landing from the *Niagara* at Boston.

The statistics of exports show a great increase of British goods to France.

The sensation trial in Dublin of the cab-driver CURRAN, charged with a wanton outrage on Miss JOLLY, resulted in a verdict of guilty. He was sentenced to two years penal servitude.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a paragraph relative to controversies on Government policy in journals generally supposed to speak under Government inspiration. It says that such publications are only self-inspired, and announces that it alone is the sole organ of the policy of the Government, and that no semi-official journals exist in France.

The Paris *Pays* believes that the negotiations for the transfer of silver by the Prussian Bank to the Bank of France are indefinitely postponed.

The Bourse on the 30th was firm and higher.

ITALY.

A ministerial circular had been issued to the Clergy, in which the acts of the clerical opposition against the laws and National Government were deplored, and warning given. The Government, while wishing to respect the liberty of the churches, will take severe measures, if the clergy continue their attacks on the laws and institutions of the country, and endeavor to disturb public order.

The brigands in the country, between Concella and Nola, had made propositions to surrender.

AUSTRIA.

The magistrates of Pesth had tendered their resignation. A few functionaries will remain in office a fortnight longer, to transact the most urgent business.

PRUSSIA.

A grand ball was given by the Duke of MAGENTA in honor of the Coronation, at Berlin, on the 30th. The occasion was one of great magnificence. The King and Queen attended.

POLAND.

It was asserted that Gen. LAMBERT'S departure from Warsaw was not on account of ill-health, but in consequence of a summons to St. Petersburg, to report on the affairs of Poland.

TURKEY.

The Montenegrins had fired some Turks, residences. Ragusa inhabitants fled for refuge.

Accounts from Turkey state that the question of the cotton capacities of that country is being agitated again, and say also that the investigations are favorable.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional telegrams by the Brazil steamer, *viâ* Lisbon, report that URQUIZA had been defeated, with a loss of artillery, wagons and 600 prisoners. Gen. MIDAIEL was preparing to attack ROSA.

Rio Janeiro and Cape of Good Hope mails had reached Plymouth.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Slave-trade was brisk on the East coast.

Business at the Cape was considerably improved.

The clip of wool promised to be one of the best ever known.

Intelligence from Drs. LIVINGSTONE and MCKENZIE, to the 15th of May, had been received.

A terrible massacre had occurred in Norman's Land.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

The London Money market was extremely easy but the Directors of the Bank of England, at the weekly meeting on the 31st, adjourned without reducing the *minimum* rate of discount.

Funds were firmer and advancing.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the Convention relative to Mexico will be announced to the American Government, with an invitation to join in the expedition.

The same journal says that one object of the expedition is to constitute a strong Government for Mexico.

It is asserted that France sends half a brigade to Mexico.

Two first-class British men-of-war are ordered to be ready forthwith.

The American Consulate at Messina reports the presence there of an American three-masted schooner, supposed, on good authority, to be a rebel privateer.

T. B. FORWARD, of Liverpool, had memorialized Earl RUSSELL to seek redress for his arrest and Police surveillance of his son on reaching New-York.

The Duke of Argyle, in a speech, had taken decided ground against any interference whatever in American affairs.

The Calcutta and China mails had been received, though the news was generally anticipated.

The Indian cotton crop was reported large and encouraging.

The United States steamer *Saginaw* was at Japan.

It was reported that the American Embassy in Japan had suffered an almost similar outrage to the British Embassy.

Commercial News by the Nova-Scotian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 31.

Sales of four days, 27,000 bales; market dull at a decline of ⅛d. since the departure of the *Persia*, but useful grades are firmer. Sales to speculators and exporters, 10,500 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The Manchester market is quiet, with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet and steady.

The Liverpool Provision market is dull.

Consols, for money, 93¼@93⅜.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. quote FLOUR quiet and easier at 28s.@32s. WHEAT quiet and steady; Red Western, 10s.@10s. 4d.; Red Southern, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d.; White Western and White Southern, 12s.@13s. 9d. CORN steady; Mixed, 33s.; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, 36s.@37s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull. PORK dull. BACON quiet and steady. LARD dull, at 48s.@52s. TALLOW easier, at 51s.@51s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES inactive. SUGAR quiet. RICE—no sales. COFFEE inactive. RESIN still advancing; quoted at 14s.@14s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer. LINSEED OIL firm, at 35s.@36s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull, and all qualities slightly declined. SUGAR has a declining tendency. COFFEE steady. TEA firmer. RICE quiet and steady. TALLOW steady at 52s. LINSEED OIL steady at 35s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 6s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares 38½ discount; Erie Railway 26; New-York Central, 69@70.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 1.

Sales of the week, 63,000 bales; dull but unchanged, with a slight decline on inferior qualities, but with a fair demand